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HONGKONG'S STORM SIGNALS

A NEW CODE

The Gazette contains a notification to the effect that new local and non-local storm signals codes will be introduced at Hongkong on July 1st, in place of the old Local Code and the China Coast Code.

The principal change in the Local Code is that the new signals will show the direction from which the gale is expected, whereas the old signals showed the position of the typhoon. The latter will be indicated, as heretofore, by the non-local signals. The new Local Code is given below:

Signal.	Symbol.	Meaning.
1.—Red cone.		A typhoon exists which may possibly cause a gale at Hongkong within 24 hours.
2.—Black cone.		Gale expected from the North (N.W. to N.E.).
3.—Black cone inverted.		Gale expected from the South (S.E. to S.W.).
4.—Black drum.		Gale expected from the East (N.E. to S.E.).
5.—Black ball.		Gale expected from the West (N.W. to S.W.).
6.—Double cone.		Gale expected to increase.
7.—Black cross.		Wind of typhoon force expected (any direction).

Signal No. 7 will be accompanied by three explosive bombs, fired at intervals of 10 seconds at the Water Police Station and repeated at the Harbour Office.

The signals will be lowered when it is considered that all danger is over.

The Day Signals will be displayed at the masthead of the storm signal mast on Blackhead Hill, the Harbour Office, H.M.S. Tamar, Green Island signal mast, the flagstaff on the premises of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company at Kowloon, the flagstaff on the premises of the Standard Oil Company at Laichikok, and the flagstaff near the Field Officer's Quarters at Lyemun.

NIGHT SIGNALS. (Lamps)

- 1.—White-white-white.
- 2.—White-green-green.
- 3.—Green-white-white.
- 4.—Green-green-white.
- 5.—White-white-green.
- 6.—Green-green-green.
- 7.—Red-red-red.

The Night Signals will be displayed, at sunset, on the tower of the Railway Station, on H.M.S. Tamar, and on the Harbour Office flagstaff. They will have the same significance as the day signals.

Signal No. 7 will be accompanied by explosive bombs as above, in the event of the information conveyed by this signal being first published at night.

SUPPLEMENTARY WARNING.

When local signals are displayed in the Harbour a Cone will be exhibited at the following stations:—Gap Rock, Waglan, Stanley, Aberdeen, Sau Ki Wan, Sai Kung, Sha Tau Kok and Tai Po, to notify the fact to native craft and passing ocean vessels.

Further details can always be given to ocean vessels, on demand, by signal from lighthouses.

The object of the code is to give at least 24 hours' warning of a gale (Force 6 by Beaufort Scale, or 40-45 m.p.h.; mean velocity by Dines Anemometer) and also warnings of expected changes in the direction and force of the wind. Owing, however, to the uncertain movements of typhoons and to insufficient telegraphic observations, it will occasionally happen that signals 2 to 5 may be displayed without a gale occurring at Hongkong, or even Gap Rock, but the reverse is not likely to happen, except in the case of typhoons forming in the vicinity and travelling rapidly towards Hongkong, or of a located typhoon increasing its rate of progression abnormally.

Signal No. 1 is intended as a warning to "Stand By" and watch for the next signal.

In the new non-Local Code the approximate velocity of the storm centre will be shown, in addition to its direction of motion, and the position of the centre will be given in degrees of latitude and longitude. The time at which the warning was issued will also be shown.

SHIPPING NEWS.

N.Y.K. DECLARES A BIG DIVIDEND

At the thirty-second general meeting of the shareholders of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, in Tokyo, the President Baron Rempo Kondo, said that, believing the present to be the most opportune moment for allotting the huge profit the Company had amassed in the past, the Directors had decided to recommend a dividend for the half-year at the rate of 70 per cent.

SHIPBUILDING BY JAPANESE

According to the directors of the Osaka Shosen Kaisha and the Toyo Kisen Kaisha fifteen vessels, aggregating 110,000 tons, are now under construction at the Mitsubishi Dockyard, Nagasaki, and the Kawasaki Shipbuilding Yard, Kobe, all to the order of the O.S.K., while five cargo-boats of 3,000 tons each are being constructed at the Asano Shipbuilding Yard for the T.K.K.

TRADE OF HONGKONG.

THE UNREST IN CHINA.

The following statistics have been taken from the fortnightly price, current and market report of the Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce.

OPIMUM.

The balance of stocks on June 14th was 290 chests of Patna, 108 chests of Benares, 100 of Malwa and 6 of Persian Turkish. There were no exportations during the interval. In unsorted Bengal opium the balance of stocks on June 14th was 54 chests of Patna and 161 chests of Benares. Six chests of Patna and 23 of Benares were boiled: Government monopoly.

EXPORTS.

The Feather market is bare, but moderately active, and no marked change has taken place. There is a small business passing in Cargo Ginger, but no business in Galangal. Cassia Oil is a firmer trade, but there is no business. Star Aniseed Oil is a somewhat weak market, but there is a small business passing. There is nothing doing in Gall Nuts, and the Bristles trade is quiet.

IMPORTS.

The fortnight has closed on a Cotton Yarn market which can only be described as frantically excited. Prices have advanced quite \$10 per bale, but are more erratic. The reasons for the advance are twofold, the great advance in Cotton and the fear of further restrictions on shipping. Quotations are:—No. 10s at \$135 to \$164, No. 12s at \$145 to \$164, No. 16s at \$162 to \$180, No. 20s at \$170 to \$208. Arrivals 4,300 bales. Sales 5,000 bales. Shipments 27. Unsold stock 5,000 bales. Bargains 18,000 bales. The political unrest in China has put a stop to practically all business in Woollens. There is still no market for Raw Cottons. As to Metals, there has been a period of quietness since last report. Tinplates have advanced very considerably and locally are quoted round about \$40. Steel Plates are very firm. A further substantial rise is advised from America; local prices are lower than c.i.f. equivalent. Lead has fluctuated at \$20 to \$21. There seems to be little enquiry for forward business. There is a nominal business in Yellow Metal, but no change to report in Petroleum Products. There are no quotations for Coals. The Sugar market is dull in spite of further reductions of Java Whites.

The stock of flour totals about 200,000 sacks. Quotations: American Patent, \$4.05 per sack; American Out, \$3.70 per sack; American Straight, \$3.20 per sack; Japanese 2nd Patent, \$3.20 per sack; Japanese 3rd Patent, \$3.15 per sack; Japanese Straight, \$3.20 per sack; Shanghai Straight, \$3.20 per sack.

BIG REAL ESTATE TRANSACTION IN SHANGHAI.

BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE'S PURCHASE

It is announced that the Banque Industrielle de Chine has purchased the entire corner property at the junction of the French Bund and the Avenue Edouard VII. in Shanghai. This property, now occupied by the Bank and several other concerns, comprises more than four acres of ground. It is the intention of the Bank to erect an imposing office and apartment building upon the site. The construction will not be started before 1919 owing to the fact that leases held by other firms occupying the premises do not run out until that time. This promises to be one of the finest business corners in the city, the new McBain Building and several other fine structures being situated at this point. The new bank building, however, will be much larger than any of its neighbours, and will be of the most modern type. It will have a number of suitable suites for large firms.

YOKOHAMA SILK WAREHOUSES OPENED.

Simultaneously with the decision two years ago for the establishment of a Habutai Conditioning House in Yokohama, since opened to business, it was proposed to build special warehouses for export silk fabrics and cognate goods. These warehouses were opened to business on June 8th. The Silk Warehousing Company stands close to the Kanagawa Ken Habutai Conditioning House. The Yokohama Silk Refining Company is still under construction close to the Warehouses, and is expected to be completed in the autumn. The Silk Warehousing Company has twenty-four rooms for housing silks besides a few rooms for other purposes. Banks are now ready to discount certified papers for goods stored in these rooms, and the operation of the Company will no doubt conduce to the prosperity of Japan's silk trade. The forthcoming completion of the Silk Refinery will further facilitate this line of business.

JAPANESE TRADERS AND BRITISH IMPERIAL PREFERENCE.

A conference of representatives of the Chambers of Commerce of Tokyo, Osaka, Kyoto, Yokohama, Nagoya, and Kobe was held recently at Tokyo, and elected a Committee to carry on negotiations with the Foreign Office regarding the British Tariff question.

The representatives of the various Chambers allege that the Government of Great Britain is violating the "Allied spirit of economic co-operation, which assumed concrete shape in the resolutions of the Paris Convention by proposing to enforce between the United Kingdom and Colonies a preferential tariff, which is injurious to export trades of other Allies. They have, therefore, decided to press the Government to call the attention of London to this state of affairs.

A GERMAN TRIBUTE TO BRITAIN.

RECOGNITION OF HER POWER TOO LATE.

The Rheinisch-Westfälische Zeitung, a journal owned and controlled by the leading armament firms of Western Germany, has always been an uncompromising Chauvinist newspaper. We have been hitherto accustomed to look to this journal for articles of a highly coloured nature, representing the demagogues or the extreme countries, and especially of England. What alarming things have we to read in its columns! Egypt in revolt, Afghan armies pouring into India, troubles in Central India, troubles in South Africa, troubles in every part of the British dominions.

and now comes this same journal with a series of articles dealing with the British Empire, and paying us compliment. In these articles the Imperial Chancellor is taken seriously to task for his advice to look at the map. The map may show some things favourable to Germany, but it shows other things as well, which make an exceedingly gloomy impression. The great Essen paper continues:—England, which at the beginning of the war was so foolishly and dangerously underestimated (by no one more unfortunately than by the Rheinisch-Westfälische Zeitung), has during this struggle, attained military and political strength which has almost reduced to silence those prattlers who ruled public opinion in the summer of 1914. England, the ruling Carthage, the land without corruption, has shown herself as a nation which still rules the world, and to drive back which in our time we may live, still requires all our strength.

PRINCE BULOW'S MISTAKE.

We are gratified at this testimony to our abiding strength by so pronounced an enemy as the Rhine paper, and read on with growing pleasure—in contemplation of the terrible battles in Europe, and in the eager examination of our European war map, we have forgotten the map of the world, and it is high time that we looked at that.

While England in our immediate neighbourhood remains on the defensive, she is yet strong enough in other parts of the world to develop a remarkable offensive, a simple result of the policy of the last 40 years.

The article then goes on to review British Imperial policy, and the course of review Prince Bulow severely handled for not having recognized at the time of the Japanese raid how serious the fall of the Boer Republics would be for German colonial hopes. The writer says:—"He neither tried at the proper time to organize a combination to prevent their fall, nor did he interfere when England overthrew them by force. Prince Bulow did not recognize that this destruction of the Boer Republics would bring us bitter fruit. One has only to ask oneself the question: What would have been the result if the Boer States which with about 80,000 men could have helped our German troops in South-West and East Africa?"

SOUTH AFRICA FOR GERMANY.

The writer then traces the determined and sustained action whereby England throughout the years has marched towards the goal of African Empire and an All-Red route across the African continent, and then proceeds to point out the great importance to Germany of South-West Africa. "We must not only," he says, "demand South-West Africa again, but we must push our territory up to the ocean independent Boer States. All the colonizing strength of Germany in Africa comes from the South-West Protectorate, and all plans in Central Africa cannot compensate us for lost South-West Africa a loss which has now in great part been suffered."

The writer condemns the idea of a great central African colony for Germany because it would lie between two vast sections of British possessions, and the British spirit of revenge would always work so that eventually Britain would swallow up this possession. The only hope of Germany lies in having a hold in Southern Africa, for "South Africa must be German or nothing German will remain. It is only by freeing the Boer States and by military and geographical connection with them that we can create an independent source of strength in Africa from which might and Kultur will flow."

BRITAIN RESISTLESS.

Another article of the series deals with the enormous empire which is ours round the Indian Ocean, and the writer recognizes how widely the English language is spoken there, and how it is becoming the language of the world. "In short, we must admit that England in this war is taking greater leaps forward than she has ever done before—if at the last hour an iron fist does not intervene. The British plan is one of such splendour, pursued with such perseverance, and carried out with such keenness that no Power in the world has ever before produced any effort like it. Indeed, we envy England those statesmen who are capable of handling anything so great."

No Power, the writer goes on to say, will be able to resist the British with the exception of Germany. "It is our task. On us the English weight specially presses and it is for us to see that unbearable land power will not be added to unbearable sea power. Beside England," he says, after predicting further expansion, "there is no place in the sun or on earth. To Germans it is obvious that outside this vast African-Indian-Australian Empire there is no land or future for our race. America is claimed, the rest of Asia is ruled by Chinese and Russians. England will give us no rights, as we were born too late."

Finally, the article ends on the pathetic note that "victory for England will mean that she will have such strength that even Germany will not be able to deal with her."

Minister: "I have just received a call to Chicago which I think I shall accept."

Parliament: "I thought you had received one to Milwaukee!"

Minister: "The Chicago call is a trifle—er—lazier."

OUR WAR MUSEUM.

MORE ADDITIONS.

[BY TWELVE BREE.]

The Government having sanctioned a National War Museum, Mr. Twelfth Bree will from time to time suggest additions to it.

GALLERY OF MAXWORKS AND MODELS.

1.—Staged group of famous war prophets (period 1814-10). Scenery in background (especially executed by Mr. Hilarious Bellow, president of the Society of Painters in Rosy Colours) depicts the line Pash-Brum-pash (pronounced "March-bank")—Gloria-Gemantippay (pronounced "Cholmondeley").

2.—Steam-rollers and other effects by Mr. Heath Robinson. The river in the foreground is the Pactolus.

3.—When will my boy come back? Figure of Britannia singing at the spinet after Colonel Winston Churchill's departure for the wars.

4.—Architectural models. Wittenberg Camp, the Rulleben horse-boxes, and the "Black Hole" of Mainz. A lecture is given on these exhibits on Thursdays at 4 p.m. My Spiritual Home is Germany.

GALLERY OF RELICS AND CURIOS.

1.—Silk hat, as worn in 1914. Finely preserved specimen, stayed from an allotment-holder's scarecrow in Putney, 1917.

2.—Curious set of pieces and properties used in the game called "The Blockade," a leisure-hour amusement of officials of the Foreign Office during the tedium of the Great War. (a) A treaty; (b) red tape; (c) a noose slip; (d, e, f, g, and h) dummy figures representing "neutral rights."

3.—Microscope, with slide containing conscience of a "conscientious" objector.

4.—Uniform, cap, and baton of one of the interpreters engaged by an unknown patriot to explain to the public the appeal and meaning of the hoardings in Trafalgar Square.

5.—Interesting photograph of facial expressions inside the bars of the lion-house at the "Zoo" at 4 p.m. on first day of "summer-time."

6.—Portraits of John Smith, O.M. (Order of Merit), tourist agent's book-keeper, who successfully proved before a Royal Commission that he was the only employed in Great Britain who had not asked for a "war bonus."

7.—Remarkable instances of anaemia caused by war depression in the lower orders of creation. Specimens (preserved unshrunk in spirits) of half-sized oysters and stunted prunes as served in London restaurants in 1917.

8.—Humorous literature of the Great War period. Pamphlet circulated by the "Stamina of Britain" movement, a fighting organisation of economical patriots (quite unconnected with tectonic and prohibitionist cranks), who discovered that every glass of whisky contained, and thus robbed the country, of seven potatoes, ten ounces of beef, four quarters of wheat, and five thousand balloons.

MEAN AND BRUTAL.

There has been an interesting discussion of late as to what induces the Germans to lay waste the country which they evacuate, and such bestial thoroughness. As soldiers, they very naturally try to impede the advance of the enemy, and most naturally and properly from their point of view they destroy railways, blast craters in the roads, and cut down the trees and let them fall right across the roadways. Again, a good deal may be said for destroying villages, and so making it impossible for our troops to find shelter, for that also impedes our advance. What we find it so very difficult to understand is what they imagine they have secured by disinterring coffins and burning, or in some other way getting rid of, the bodies they contain. It gives a good deal of pain, no doubt, to the families concerned, or to the locality in general, but such acts of barbarism seem somewhat barren from the point of view of war-winning. We dismiss the idea that the Germans are collecting lead and other metals from the graves, for the amount of metal secured in this way by troops beating a hasty retreat is infinitesimal when compared with Germany's needs in the matter of lead and copper.

In regard to the destruction of churches a curious story is told. We hear of two thousand pious Bavarian Roman Catholics—and there is no part of the Teutonic population which is more deeply religious than the Bavarian—filling a great church listening devoutly to the Mass and gaining apparently great edification, and then returning some four or five hours after the service and deliberately blowing the church to smithereens! Again—and this is analogous to the work of destroying the churches, and to the elaborate and minute breaking up with hammers and the butt-ends of rifles of the pitifully scanty and simple household gear in some poor man's house—we hear of some historic ruin or some architectural glory of the Middle Ages being blown to atoms. How can these things happen? The Germans to win the war! Take, again, the incredibly mean and brutal destruction of orchard trees. The fate of peace or war cannot be in the least affected by these outrages. They are merely stab wounds to poor men. Those who know anything of peasant life know the devotion that surrounds some fine apple, plum, or pear tree. Even the Greeks, who fought savagely enough in their internal wars, by mutual consent spared the olives. Also, as a correspondent reminds us, the few ruthless though they were in war, spared the trees. (Special).

HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.

COMMAND.

The Command of the Police Reserve will be temporarily taken over by the A.S.P. (R.) as Acting Deputy Superintendent.

Unit Commanders will communicate with the Acting D.S.P. (R.) either direct or through the office.

(80.) F. C. JENKIN, D.S.P. (R.).

16th June, 1917.

CORRESPONDENCE.
"PERILS OF A PATCHED-UP PEACE"

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

SIR,—Whilst admiring the clarity of reasoning generally in Mr. McGuigan's letter, in your issue of June 16th, I cannot help thinking that he has gone hopelessly astray in ranging the ideals and the desires of our nobility with those of Prussian militarism and oppression. Has he forgotten that our nobility is at the present time pouring out its life's blood, in the cause of democracy, at the battle front? That at the first call to arms in the cause of democracy, our nobility leapt into the lists, whilst the Trades Unions were still holding back? These things should not be forgotten, and I cannot but think that when your correspondent is reminded of them he will be the last to write one word that might tend to destroy the better feeling that is springing up, as a result of the war, between patrician and plebeian, and likewise between employer and employ.

I agree with your correspondent to the full that we ought not to want to crush the German Nation or German Trade (where this is legitimate trade). To do so would be a moral wrong and lead to future wars, but I also think we should not lose sight of the fact that inasmuch as we require force of arms to protect our nation against Prussian military attack, so also we need defensive machinery (Tariff Reform) to protect our industries from German peaceful penetration. Our merchants and some of our manufacturers now realize this, and it is our duty to give them our support.

I am quite aware that Tariff Reform could be used as an instrument of aggression, in exactly the same way that a powerful Army and Navy could be, but, as a weapon of defence, each is indispensable and quite compatible with the ethics of international morality and equity.—Yours faithfully,

Hongkong, June 16th. PLEBIS.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

You suffer in such times as these. We know we're very hard to please. But you can grant this boon with ease—Spare us from McGuigan.

We hoped that he would take a rest. But Saturday—Oh, what a test—Two awful columns of his best. Spare us from McGuigan.

With nervous dread the news we scan. Oh, save us from that awful man. The Censor, sure, should put his ban On letters from McGuigan.

G.D.

THE STAR FERRY CO.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

SIR,—A short time ago there appeared in your journal a report (of proceedings in connection with the Star Ferry Co., Ltd.) which might be considered as a hint to the public to prepare for a possible rise in prices.

I may be doing a slight injustice to the Company in saying that there seems to be no valid reason for such a contingency, but, in the absence of full particulars vindicating such possible action, I can only conclude that a rise in the fares would be a tyrannous proceeding.

Let us examine the conditions relevant to this Company, and compare them with the Portsmouth to Gosport Ferry. This latter provides an excellent service across a stretch of water about the same breadth as that from Hongkong to Kowloon.

Before the war the Star Ferry Company were charging 15 cents and the Portsmouth Ferry only one halfpenny. (The fares were not raised when I left England in August, 1915, and, as far as I know, are still the same). Taking the rate of the dollar (for the sake of argument) at four shillings, 15 cents is equivalent to 3d. 6d.; that is to say, at Portsmouth the fare is 75 times as dear as at Hongkong—just think of it! I particularly desire to point out that I am making a *pre-war* comparison in order to ascertain, if possible, what profit the local Company desire. Can they show that expenses here are more than seven times as high as the Portsmouth Company's? I doubt it.

The real trouble lies in the fact that the local Ferry is virtually a monopoly. The controlling interests in the ferry property (who have shares in the Ferry Company) would see to it that any proposed competitor was not able to acquire a landing stage.

This is only one of the many questions with regard to which the attitude of the Hongkong public is strangely lethargic. It is a disgrace to the Colony that there is no public pier at Kowloon, which passengers who desire reasonable rates could use in conjunction with Blake Pier. By its inaction the Government is encouraging monopoly.—I am, sir, yours faithfully,

FAIR PLAY.

SCENE ON THE "MOLLIE"
EUROPEAN CHARGED WITH ASSAULT

A night scene on the steam launch *Mollie* had its sequel at the Hongkong Magistracy on Saturday, when a European named Alexander Dunn was charged before Mr. Dyer Ball with assaulting the Chinese collector on board the *Mollie* the previous evening. Defendant is second engineer on the s.s. *Luichow*.

The collector, whose head was heavily bandaged, and who also appeared in Court wearing a blood-spattered coat, said that about 11.30 the previous night, when the *Mollie* was lying alongside Blake Pier, the defendant and about ten other men came on board the launch. Witness was proceeding to collect the fares, and when he came to the defendant the latter refused to pay. Witness pressed him for the money, and then, after abusing them, the defendant produced a \$10 note and asked for change. Witness was about to hand him his \$9 change when the defendant assaulted him, and several other men on the launch also struck him.

Replying to the defendant, the collector said he was quite sure that he was the man who struck the first blow.

A Chinese engineer of the *Mollie* corroborated the complainant's story, and added that on one occasion the defendant waved a spanner over his head.

The Indian constable who arrested the defendant stated that he went quite quietly to the police station. Defendant was excited, and told him that the Chinese were always making trouble.

Inspector Brown said that when the defendant was brought to the police station he was accompanied by several other Europeans, and these stated that the Chinese second engineer was waving a spanner around his head and that the collector was swinging a lamp about. Complainant, added the Inspector, had had a nasty blow on the eye. The Europeans also stated that the collector was "very saucy."

In the course of his evidence, defendant claimed that the case was one of mistaken identity. The collector's story of the details leading up to the assault were quite correct, but he was wrong when he said that it was he (defendant) who struck him on the eye. The blow was struck by another passenger who had had an altercation with the collector. This passenger refused to give up a \$10 note until the complainant produced \$9 change, and when this was handed to him, the complainant began to "argue the point" and received a "clout in the eye." This led to a free fight between the collector and the passenger concerned, and during the scuffle he (defendant) received a "punch on the nose."

He did not know who struck the blow, but being of the opinion, after the blow had been struck, that it was "up to him to level up matters," he took part in the fight. Just at this moment the Police arrived on the scene, and then the collector accused him (defendant) of being the person who struck the first blow.

Mr. Dyer Ball—I suppose, really, it was a rather happy party which boarded the launch last night?

Defendant—Well, your Worship, I dare say it was. I had been to the theatre, you know.

Mr. Dyer Ball—About the spanner? Defendant—I know nothing about that. I was too busy levelling matters up. His Worship decided that it was a case of mistaken identity, and discharged the defendant.

HONGKONG MAGISTRACY.

BANISHEE.

Mr. Dyer Ball sentenced a Chinese banishee to one year's hard labour on a charge of returning to the Colony before his term of banishment had expired.

OPIUM.

Revenue Inspector Wildin charged two Chinese commission brokers with the unlawful possession of 994 taels of prepared opium and 26 taels of opium gross, which was found concealed in the boards of the beds occupied by the two defendants. The boards had been hollowed out and the opium placed inside.

Mr. J. D. Lloyd, of the Imports and Exports Office, appeared to prosecute, and the defendants, who pleaded not guilty to the charge, were represented by Mr. Leo d'Almada.

The case was adjourned until Wednesday.

CITY HALL WORK PARTY.

Mrs. E. M. Stabb informs us that during the past fortnight the City Hall Work Party packed:—180 shirts, 180 pyjamas, 130 vests, 92 bed-jackets, 12 reversible bed-jackets, 20 shrouds, 45 milk-covers, 4 prs. slippers, 8 prs. invalid boots, 20 knitted caps, 90 prs. socks.

One case was sent to Queen Mary's Needlework Guild in London; one to the French Red Cross Headquarters, Paris; and three to Mesopotamia.

A consignment was received from the Italian Convent too late to be packed this week; it will appear in the next list.

The badges sent out from Queen Mary's Needlework Guild have now arrived, and are distributed to all workers who sent in their names last Autumn. Any such members of the City Hall Work Party who have not yet received a badge are asked to attend at the City Hall tomorrow morning, when the badges will be given out.

The raffle for the picture by Mrs. Macpherson, of Magazine Gap, will be drawn tomorrow morning at the City Hall, at 11 o'clock; the proceeds go to the Aeroplane Fund.

This week the help of the Kowloon Work Party will be missed, holiday trips having dispersed the workers. It is hoped that they will spend a pleasant summer and come back invigorated for the winter's work.

The American Ladies in the Colony have formed themselves into a Working Party with Mrs. W. D. Kraft at their head, and have affiliated themselves with the City Hall Work-Party. "We extend a hearty welcome to them (adds Mrs. Stabb), 'not only on account of the actual work they will turn out, which we know will be excellent, but also because we like to feel they are working alongside us—all going forward together in our endeavour to send some help and comfort to the men who are fighting.'"

HONGKONG AEROPLANE FUND

SUBSCRIPTION LIST NO. 10.

Ho Kom Tong	500.00
Mrs. Jordan, Forsyth, Grone	100.00
J. R. Michael & Co.	100.00
J. W. C. Bonnar	100.00
Raffle for picture given by Mrs. Bryan	100.00
D. V. Stevenson	50.00
G. B.	30.00
R.H. Anonymous, K.H.D.	50.00
A. D. Macdonald, M.S., H.A.L.	50.00
S.G. G.C. M.B., L.L., E.H.M. G.P. and A.E., \$5 each	50.00
M.F.S. and C.R., \$3 each	50.00
C.I.W. and V.M.M., \$1 each	50.00
Per Mr. J. H. Oxberry	2.00
J. H. Oxberry, M. Picknell, J. C. Smith, T. Johnston, \$10 each	40.00
T. A. Lupton, A. D. Cobb, D. MacGregor and E. Lapsell, \$5 each	20.00
Collected by Mr. A. P. Arculli	60.00
E. Pabany	35.00
S. C. Linnell	35.00
A. F. Arculli	30.00
N. Mohamedally	25.00
E. A. Curreen	20.00
Mohamed Ali	20.00
Dr. H. el Arculli	15.00
O. el Arculli	15.00
Noordin	15.00
A. el Arculli, A. K. el Arculli, B. el Arculli, O. el Arculli, Jr., V. Curreen, Cassum Ahmed, Abdoullah Ebrahim & Co., Kanyasally & Co., M.H.E. Elias, M. Mahomed and S. A. Bux, \$10 each	110.00
A. Curreen, A. B. Suffied, M. Akbar, F. Mohamed, Sheriff Bros., Sirdar Khan, Mohideen & Co., Abbas Khan, S. H. Ismail, Nur Khan, G. M. Hakim, and Mohamed Din, \$5 each	60.00
Sadar Din and Ferroz Ali, \$2 each	4.00
Karim Buklish, G. Peerbhoy, Sin Abdul-lah, Jalal Din, Allah Ditta, Nanigh and Abdoola Khan, \$1 each	7.00
	391.00

Amount previously acknowledged 9,263.39

Total \$10,656.39

Further sums amounting to \$300 have been promised, but not collected, leaving the sum of \$300 required before the Fund can be closed.

The politician rushed past the official Censor into the editorial sanctum.

"What do you mean?" he roared.

"What do you mean by insulting me as you did in last night's *Clamor*?"

"Just a moment," replied the editor.

"Didn't the story appear as you gave it to us, namely, that you had resigned as city-treasurer?"

"It did. But you put it under the head 'Public Improvements.'"

SPORT.

HONGKONG TENNIS LEAGUE.

DIVISION "A."

The Club de Recreio beat the Naval Yard on Friday by 84 games to 15.

Scores:—

Marques and Yvanovitch beat Wright and Goodman 10-1

Marques and Yvanovitch beat Black and Clark 9-2

Marques and Yvanovitch beat Parry and Crocker 10-1

Pina and Yvanovitch beat Wright and Goodman 10-1

Pina and Yvanovitch beat Black and Clark 9-2

Pina and Yvanovitch beat Black and Crocker 9-2

Lopes Brothers beat Wright and Goodman 10-1

Lopes Brothers beat Black and Clark 9-2

Lopes Brothers beat Parry and Crocker 8-4

Total 84-15

LAWN TENNIS.

CIVIL SERVICE v. ROYAL NAVAL YARD.

TENNIS LEAGUE, DIVISION II.

This match, played on the C.S. ground, was won by the home team by 57 games to 42. Scores:—

J. Deakin lost to Clark and Holway 5-6, lost to Crocker and Black 4-7, lost to Goodman and Wright 4-7.

J. R. Wood and Dr. Smalley beat Clark and Holway 8-3, beat Crocker and Black 9-2, beat Goodman and Wright 8-3.

A. Biden and Dr. Woodman beat Clark and Holway 6-4, beat Crocker and Black 7-4, lost to Goodman and Wright 5-6.

K.C.C. v. KOWLOON DOCK.

This League match was played on the 16th inst. with the following result:—

M.C.C.

Blackburn v. Jeffries 4-8

" " 3-8

Anderson v. Jewsbury 3-8

" " 8-7

Ralston v. Stapleton 5-8

" " 8-7

" " 5-4

Kowloon Dock

Hedley v. Macaskill 7-3

" " 3-7

Gray v. Allan 8-3

" " 3-8

Crawford v. Brown 6-3

" " 3-6

" " 4-5

" " 45

BOWLS.

A return match was played on Saturday on the Taikeo ground between a Civil Service team "skipped" by Mr. J. Blake, and a Taikeo team led by Mr. J. Wotherspoon. The result was a win for the Civil Service by 10 points.

Teams and scores:—

TAIKOO CIVIL SERVICE.

Mr. Geyard. Mr. Woolley.

Grimshaw. Mace.

Weir. Stanley.

Wotherspoon. Blake.

Skip 17 Skip 27

AMERICA'S FRIENDLY WARNING TO CHINA.

EXPRESSION OF U.S. GOOD-WILL.

The following is the full text of the Note handed to Dr. Wu Ting-fang, the Acting Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs, by Dr. Paul S. Reinsch, in person, expressing the desire of the American Government to see the re-establishment of a responsible and strong government in China.

Peking, 6th June, 1917.

Excellency—In pursuance of the instructions of my Government, I have the honor to communicate to you, in its behalf, the following statement:—

"The Government of the United States learns with most profound regret of the discussion in China and desires to express the most sincere desire that tranquility and political coordination may be forthwith re-established.

"The entry of China into war with Germany or the continuance of the *status quo* of her relations with that Government are matters of secondary consideration. The principal necessity for China is to resume and continue her political entity, to proceed along the road of national development on which she has made such marked progress.

"With the form of government in China or the personnel which administers that Government the United States has an interest only in so far as its friendship impels it to be of service to China. But in the maintenance by China of one central united and alone responsible Government, the United States is deeply interested, and now expresses the very sincere hope that China, in her own interest, and in that of the world, will immediately set aside her factional political disputes, and that all parties and persons will work for the re-establishment of a co-ordinate Government and the assumption of that place among the Powers of the World to which China is so justly entitled, but the full attainment of which is impossible in the midst of internal discord."

INTIMATIONS

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
(ESTABLISHED 1870). (TELEPHONE 1741).

"WHITE FROST"
SANITARY REFRIGERATORS
CONSTRUCTED OF HEAVY SHEET METAL.

WILL KEEP FOOD
SWEET
WHOLE SOME
AND
HEALTHFUL.



ALL METAL
COATED WITH
WHITE ENAMEL.

FITTED WITH
REVOLVING
SHELVES.

MOUNTED ON
ROLLER BEARING
CASTORS.

THESE REFRIGERATORS
ARE CONSTRUCTED WITH NON-DESTRUCTIBLE MATERIAL.
IMPERVIOUS TO WHITE ANTS.

THERE IS NOT ONE PARTICLE OF WOOD USED IN
THEIR CONSTRUCTION. THEREFORE THERE IS NOTHING TO
WARP, SWELL, DECAY OR BECOME MOULDY.

ISHERWOOD CIGARETTES.

HAND-MADE IN CAIRO.

No. 3, Large ...	Known all over the world as the most popular Egyptian Cigarette of to-day. An absolutely first quality Cigarette. Recommended by all connoisseurs.
\$4.50 per 100 or 2.30 .. 50	
No. 4, Medium ...	
\$3.00 per 100 or 1.85 .. 50	
No. 5, Small ...	
\$3.20 per 100 or 1.65 .. 50	

Ask your tobacconist for a tin at once.

Obtainable at: Kiley & Waters, Ltd. LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. 4-8 Watson & Co. HONGKONG HOTEL KIOSK.

Powell Ltd
TELEPHONE 348

NEW CHEAP LINES
— IN —
LADIES' WHITE SHOES
\$4.50 \$5.00 \$6.50 PER PAIR.
ALL SIZES.

ALSO
A FEW ODD SIZES OF
LAST YEAR'S STOCK.

SIZES 2, 2½, 3½, 6½, 7.
USUAL PRICE 12.50 14.50
TO CLEAR 2.50 6.50

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY
(BRITISH SECTION).

NOTICE.

FOR the convenience of Residents at the Peak the Train at present advertised to leave Shum Chun at 9.20 P.M. (arriving at Kowloon at 10.10 P.M.) will on and from WEDNESDAY, 20th June, leave Shum Chun at 8.05 P.M. calling at Sheung Wan 9.13 P.M., Fanning 9.16 P.M., Tsingpo 9.27 P.M. and arriving at Kowloon at 9.52 P.M.

By Order,
H. P. WINSLOW,
Manager.

Kowloon, 16th June, 1917. [749]

WANTED.

BY a British Qualified Medical Man, an appointment as a SURGEON on Board a Steamer sailing for Singapore and Penang. Apply—
Box No. 18,
Care of "Daily Press" Office.
[749]

G. R.

GOVERNMENT BILLS, ETC.

TENDERS for SPECIE current in SHANGHAI, up to and for the sum of \$75,000—current in Shanghai, will be received by the TREASURY CHEST OFFICER, ARMY PAY DEPARTMENT, until 11 o'clock a.m. on the 19th June, 1917.

The amount accepted is to be placed by the Tenderer to the credit of an account with the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, Shanghai, so as to be available on the 20th June, 1917.

Persons tendering to state the amount of Dollars current in Shanghai per \$100 for Telegraphic Transfer on the London Commission of H.M. Treasury, London.

The tenders to be in duplicate, and in sealed covers, addressed to the TREASURY CHEST OFFICER, ARMY PAY DEPARTMENT, and endorsed "TENDERS FOR GOVERNMENT BILLS, ETC."

The right to accept or reject any or all of the tenders is reserved.
Copies of Forms of Tender can be had on application.
Persons tendering for (Bills) are hereby notified that having regard to the provisions of the Acts 22 George III., Cap. 45 and 41, George III., Cap. 52, the acceptance of any such tender is subject to the express condition that no Member of the British House of Commons shall be admitted to any share or part in or to any benefit to arise from the Contract thereby made for the allotment of such (Bills).
The provisions in question do not apply to Contracts entered into by an incorporated Company in its corporate capacity and made for the general benefit of the Company.
Any further information can be obtained by personal application to the TREASURY CHEST OFFICER, ARMY PAY DEPARTMENT, F. J. THURSBY-PILHAM, Lt. Colonel, Treasury Chest Office, A.P.D., His Majesty's Treasury Office, Hongkong, 18th June, 1917. [750]

G. B.

GOVERNMENT BILLS, ETC.

TENDERS for SPECIE current in TIENTSIN, up to and for the sum of \$75,000 current in Tientsin, will be received by the TREASURY CHEST OFFICER, ARMY PAY DEPARTMENT, until 11 a.m. on 19th June, 1917.

The amount accepted is to be placed by the Tenderer to the credit of an account with the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, Tientsin, so as to be available on the 20th June, 1917.

Persons tendering to state the amount of Dollars current in Tientsin per \$100 for Telegraphic Transfer on the London Commission of H.M. Treasury, London.
The tenders to be in duplicate, and in sealed covers, addressed to the TREASURY CHEST OFFICER, ARMY PAY DEPARTMENT, and endorsed "TENDERS FOR GOVERNMENT BILLS, ETC."

The right to accept or reject any or all of the tenders is reserved.
Copies of Forms of Tender can be had on application.
Persons tendering for (Bills) are hereby notified that having regard to the provisions of the Acts 22 George III., Cap. 45, and 41, George III., Cap. 52, the acceptance of any such tender is subject to the express condition that no Member of the British House of Commons shall be admitted to any share or part in or to any benefit to arise from the Contract thereby made for the allotment of such (Bills).
The provisions in question do not apply to Contracts entered into by an incorporated Company in its corporate capacity and made for the general benefit of the Company.
Any further information can be obtained by personal application to the TREASURY CHEST OFFICER, ARMY PAY DEPARTMENT, F. J. THURSBY-PILHAM, Lt. Colonel, Treasury Chest Office, A.P.D., His Majesty's Treasury Office, Hongkong, 18th June, 1917. [751]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship

"JAPAN," having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are notified that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the warehouse and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Ltd., whence and/or from the Wharves delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by 2nd inst. will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined by Messrs. Goddard and Douglas on 22nd inst. at 10 A.M.

Claims against the Steamer must be presented in writing within 10 days after arrival of Steamer, otherwise they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by the undersigned in any case whatever.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by DAVID HARRISON & CO., Ltd., Agents.
Hongkong, 16th June, 1917. [752]

INTIMATIONS

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF HONGKONG.

PROBATE JURISDICTION.

IN THE MATTER of the Estate of AHMEDHOY HABIBHOY, late of Bombay, in the Empire of India, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Court has, by virtue of Section 53 of The Probates Ordinance 1897 (No. 2 of 1897), made an Order limiting the time for sending in Claims to or against the above Estate to the 28th day of June, 1917.

All Creditors and Claimants are hereby required to send their Claims to the Undersigned by the above date.
Dated the 6th day of June, 1917.
G. A. HASTINGS,
Administrator,
8, Des Voeux Road Central, Hongkong. [753]

NOTICE.

NATIONAL CASH REGISTER.

ARCHIE WONGWAI, expert mechanic from its factory, Dayton, Ohio, is now in charge of the Cash Register business in Southern China.
AMERICAN TRADING CO.,
General Agents,
HONGTSE & CO., Ltd.,
Representatives,
144, Des Voeux Road Central, Hongkong. [658]

RUSSIAN 5% INTERNAL LIBERTY LOAN 1917.

Subscription to the LIBERTY LOAN is opened at THE RUSSO-ASIATIC BANK, Hongkong, from date to the 26th June, 1917.

The price of issue is 85 per cent.
The Loan is free of Income Tax and other taxes.
The Loan is issued for 55 years and will be redeemable at par by yearly drawings beginning in December, 1922.

The Loan may be reimbursed at par after the 29th March, 1927.

Coupons are payable half-yearly on the 19th March and the 29th September.
Interest on the loan runs from the 29th March, 1917—interest from that date to be added to the price of issue.

Special favorable rates will be quoted for Russian Exchange.
Applications will be wired to Petrograd free of telegraphic charges and Bonds will be forwarded free of postal expenses.
The Bank is ready to give every facility to subscribers in the shape of advances against the Bonds.

G. TISDALL,
Manager, [659]

AUCTIONS

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from the Liquidators of Messrs. Jasson & Co. in pursuance of an order of the Hongkong Government to sell by public auction at 12 o'clock (Noon) on TUESDAY, the 19th day of July, 1917, at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street, THE VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY situated at The Peak, Hongkong, and being RURAL BUILDING LOT No. 19.

In One Lot.

The Property consists of:—
The piece or parcel of ground and premises known as "Lyndell," 104, The Peak, situated near Mount Lough, in the Colony of Hongkong, with an area of 184,000 square feet and registered in the Land Office as Rural Building Lot No. 19.

The Lot is held for the unexpired residue of a term of 75 years created thereon by an indenture of Crown Lease dated the 3rd day of April, 1890.

The Annual Crown Rent is \$35.00.
For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to—
Messrs. WILKINSON & GIBST,
Solicitors for the Liquidators,
or to the Undersigned,
GEO. P. LAMBERT,
Auctioneer. [657]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from the Liquidators of Messrs. Witzke & Co. in pursuance of an order of the Hongkong Government to sell by public auction at 12 o'clock (Noon) on MONDAY, the 27th day of August, 1917, at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street, Hongkong, ALL the piece of ground situated at Yamat, Kowloon, in the Colony of Hongkong, and registered in the Land Office as KOWLOON INLAND LOT No. 200.

In One Lot.

The property consists of a piece of ground abutting on Battery Street and Fourth Street (near the Ferry) in Kowloon and contains an area of 4,500 square feet.

The Lot is held for the unexpired residue of a term of 75 years created thereon by an Indenture of Crown Lease dated the 4th day of May, 1893.

The Annual Crown Rent is \$60.
For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to—
Messrs. HASTINGS & HASTINGS,
Solicitors for the Liquidator,
or to the Undersigned,
GEO. P. LAMBERT,
Hongkong, 13rd May, 1917. [658]

HOUSES TO LET

TO LET.

SHOP to Let in Alexandra Buildings.

Apply to—
SECRETARY,
A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.
[708]

TO LET.

NOS. 3 A & B, ROBINSON ROAD

Apply to—
DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.
[693]

TO LET.

1 NEW HOUSE in Conduit Road. Ready for occupation. Also 1 GODOWN in Duddell Street.
For rent and other particulars apply to—
H. M. H. NEMAZEE,
1 Des Voeux Road.
[402]

TO LET.

IMMEDIATE entry. Two very desirable SHOPS situated in Des Voeux Street, opposite the Grand Hotel, recently reconstructed.
For rent and other particulars apply to—
THE MANAGER,
HONGKONG ICE CO., LTD.,
46, Connaught Road Central.
[401]

TO LET.

A FIVE-ROOMED HOUSE, with Tennis Court, in Mindes Villas, Kowloon.

A FLAT in Nathan Road, Kowloon.

Apply to—
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LTD.,
Alexandra Buildings.
[638]

TO LET.

OFFICES at 2, Connaught Road Central.

OFFICES in King's and York Buildings.

HOUSES in Cliff Gardens, Connaught Road.

HOUSES in Broadwood and Morison Terraces.

HOUSES on Shamoan, Canton.

Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY CO., LTD.
[63]

TO LET.

NO. 12, BEACONSFIELD ARCADE SHOP.

NO. 2, MERION, No. 5, THE PEAK.

NO. 7, BELLIOS TERRACE.

4-ROOMED FLAT at the Peak (separate entrance).

KELLETT STREET, 66, PEAK.

NO. 25, BELLIOS TERRACE, with entrance on Conduit Road.

TWO GODOWNS in Duddell Street.

NO. 2, DES VOEUX VILLAS, 51, PEAK (Unfurnished).

Apply to—
LINSTEAD & DAVIS,
3rd Floor, Alexandra Buildings.
[30]

WANTED.

OFFICE at the Central Location.

Apply to—
FURUKAWA & CO.,
20, Des Voeux Road Central.
[703]

WANTED.

A CHINESE CLERK with good knowledge of English and Office experience.

Apply stating salary required to—
Care of "Daily Press" Office.
[745]

LIFE INSURANCE.

MR. E. P. HENDERSON, I.C.S., Retired, of 48, Leinster Gardens, London, W.2.

wishes to remind the readers of this paper that his advice is available, now as for the last sixteen years, to all those of known position who agree to his conditions.

The war, which has pitilessly exposed the weakness of many Insurance Offices, has triumphantly vindicated the soundness of Mr. Henderson's advice.

Out of thirty British Offices, whose valuations took place during 1916, only five maintained their pre-war bonus rate. Included amongst these five are the two Offices most frequently recommended by Mr. Henderson, and moreover, the bonuses declared by these two Offices are respectively the highest and second highest of the whole thirty. Moreover, neither of these Offices has the bonus rate ever once receded throughout their long history since they were established in 1839 and 1852 respectively.

When advice which has thus been vindicated by time can be got free of charge, subject only to reasonable conditions, why not write and ask for it?

Apply to—
Messrs. HASTINGS & HASTINGS,
Solicitors for the Liquidator,
or to the Undersigned,
GEO. P. LAMBERT,
Hongkong, 13rd May, 1917. [658]

INTIMATION

WATSON'S
OLD BROWN
BRANDY

E

QUALITY.



25 YEARS IN WOOD.

A. S. WATSON &
CO., LTD.,

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

Telephone 416.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 104, Des Voeux Road, C.
LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG 18th JUNE, 1917.

MINING IN CHINA.

ALMOST simultaneously with the despatch by China of a special Mining Commissioner to the United States there have appeared in a supplement to the *North-China Daily News* two very interesting articles on China's mineral resources and mining laws, respectively, by Mr. V. K. TING. Mr. TING's estimate of China's undeveloped mineral resources is so conservative that, by contrast with the views of other geologists, it is almost pessimistic. For instance, he gives 100,000,000 tons as a fair minimum figure for China's total reserves of workable coal. This is almost exactly the same quantity as the estimated coal reserve of the United Kingdom, and it does not need an expert to judge whether it is really likely that there is any parity in this respect between two countries differing so immensely in size, especially when it is definitely known that the larger contains thousands of square miles of coalfields which have been barely touched. Mr. TING is evidently not very sure of his figures, for he goes on to say that the probable real reserve may be ten times his estimate—a remark which would lead one to suppose that his figures are little more than a blind guess, even if they are not specially adapted to suit his argument. By way of contrast, we may quote the expert computation that the Shansi coalfield alone contains 630,000,000 tons, and Baron von Richters' opinion that China's coal seams are sufficient to supply the world's needs for a thousand years. In his article on China's mining laws, Mr. TING sets out to defend the Government and to prove that it is not obstructive, but that the difficulties which stand in the way of foreign assistance in the exploitation of China's underground wealth lie partly in the privileged position of the extra-territorialized foreigner, and partly in

the fact that China's mineral deposits are limited and are largely worked already by native methods. He unquestionably hits the right nail on the head when he says that the extra-territorial rights of the foreigner are the real stumbling-block, though in making this admission he gives away the whole Chinese case. Jealousy of the extra-territorial rights of the foreigner, and a determination to restrict them as far as possible, is the real reason why China has never taken any effective steps towards fulfilling the promise that she made in the Shanghai Commercial Treaties to recast her Mining Law "in such a way as, while promoting the interests of Chinese subjects and not injuring in any way the sovereign rights of China, will offer no impediment to the attraction of foreign capital nor place foreign capitalists at a greater disadvantage than they would be under generally accepted foreign Regulations."

Mr. TING's comment on this is that it is necessary to offer some impediment, as foreign mines would be under foreign law and complications would arise owing to ignorance of European, American, and Japanese law on the part of those dealing with them. Similarly, a foreign cotton-mill is under foreign law, but we have yet to learn that for that reason it has been impossible to allow the investment of foreign capital in industrial undertakings of this nature in China. The crux of the matter is that mines must inevitably be in the interior, where foreigners have no Treaty right to acquire property. It is this fact alone that has enabled China to pursue successfully her obstructive tactics for so long. Were foreigners given a free hand, China's mines would long ago have proved her greatest source of wealth; as it is, the mining engineer is dependent entirely on China's goodwill and on her idea of good faith towards the Mackay Treaty. As a remedy for China's failure to fulfil her promise to amend her mining laws so as to offer no impediment to foreign capital, Mr. TING makes the naive suggestion that foreigners should meet China half-way, as he expresses it, by consenting to the abolition of their extra-territorial rights and by accepting China's present imperfect mining regulations. He appears to overlook altogether the fact that the investment of foreign capital in mining enterprises would benefit China far more than it would the foreigner, that any progress that has been made in the mining regulations has been wrung out of China by foreign insistence, and that the only mines in the country that are in any sense playing their proper part in the economy of the land are those under foreign control. Looking at the problem in the light of these considerations, we should expect China to be so eager for foreign capital and assistance that she would let nothing stand in its way, instead of imposing all the obstacles that she can devise. Fortunately, the Government does not seem to be entirely of Mr. TING's way of thinking, and perhaps we may find a faint ray of hope in the visit of Mr. CHEN CHUO's Commission to the United States. We cannot pretend to be unduly sanguine as to the fruits of this Commission—we have seen too many of them for that—but, at all events, the Commission has actually arrived in the United States, and even though we cannot accept at their face value the "plans to revolutionize her mining industry" that China is said to have set on foot, we can at least regard the despatch of this Commission as evidence that Mr. TING's obstructive counsels are not to have a free field.

A large number of service men of the 88th Company, which included officers, warrant officers, N.C.O.s and men, spent an enjoyable afternoon last week, when they went on a bathing picnic to Picnic Bay. The arrangements were in the capable hands of Sergt. Major Allison. An excellent tea was provided. The Service Entertainment Fund very kindly gave a grant, which ensured the success of the outing, and the trip was so much enjoyed that the men are arranging another, which they will pay for themselves. All those who participated wish to thank the subscribers to the Entertainment Fund.

Considerable excitement prevailed in Des Voeux Road, near the Victoria Theatre, yesterday morning, when a small monkey escaped from one of the houses and became entangled by his broken chain in the overhead telephone lines. For about an hour a large crowd watched his efforts to escape, and his wonderful acrobatic feats were greatly enjoyed by the onlookers, who were mostly Chinese. At last electricians appeared on the scene. The telephone wire was loosened from a house on one side of the road, and was gently hauled in from the other side. Just as the monkey appeared to be captured, however, he made a dash and again escaped, and a wonderful journey through the air landed him on the side of the house occupied by Messrs. Tsang Foo & Co. He gained considerable applause for this feat. After many more daring performances on narrow ledges and window-sills, he reached the top of the house by a prodigious jump, and disappeared into the back premises, presumably to safety. The large crowd, which at one time threatened to hold up the tramway traffic, then melted away, apparently well satisfied with the free entertainment.

BREACH OF CONTRACTS.

QUESTION OF UNLAWFUL REFUDIATION.

At the Hongkong Supreme Court on Saturday, before Sir William Rees Davies, the official receiver, as trustee of the estate of Kan Yu-cho, trading as the Wing Shing Cheong firm, a bankrupt trader of 84, Queen's Road West, sued the Wing On Tai firm, of 34A, Connaught Road Central, traders, for \$10,000, damage for breach of five contracts between the parties for the sale and delivery by defendant to plaintiffs of 5,400 cases of tin plates, the said contracts being wrongfully repudiated and cancelled by the defendants. The contracts were dated December 31st, 1915 (three), and January 8th, 1916 (two). It was an *ex-parte* action.

Mr. Eldon Potter (instructed by Mr. Bulmer Johnson, of Messrs. Denny & Bowley), appeared for the plaintiffs, and defendants were neither present nor represented.

Mr. Potter explained that as the plaintiff firm went into bankruptcy in December last, the Official Receiver had been substituted as plaintiff. The refusal to deliver the tin plates was contained in correspondence which passed between Mr. J. H. Gardiner, who was then acting as solicitor for the defendants, and Messrs. Denny & Bowley. The price agreed to be paid for the plates was \$79,830. Then the market went up and the market price of the tin plates, on the date the contract was repudiated by Mr. Gardiner, was \$9,270 in advance of the original price.

A Chinese proved the rising nature of the market and judgment was given for the plaintiffs for \$9,270, and costs.

Victim: "What has happened? Where am I?"

Doctor: "You have been seriously injured in a trolley accident. But cheer up—you will recover."

Victim: "How much?"

The name of Wong Taz-chuen has been added to the register of Medical Practitioners.

The *Gazette* notifies that all persons travelling to Spain must be in possession of passports *issued* by a competent Spanish Diplomatic or Consular Officer.

Under the heading of "Farical Proceedings," the *Japan Chronicle* of the 2nd inst. gives a full report of the recent Censorship prosecution against the *Daily Press*.

For the convenience of Peak residents the train now leaving Shum Chun at 9.20 p.m. and arriving at Kowloon at 10.10 p.m. will, on and after Wednesday next, leave Shum Chun at 9.05 p.m. and reach Kowloon at 9.52 p.m.

THE WAR.

GERMANY AND PEACE.

SWITZERLAND AS INTERMEDIARY WITH RUSSIA.

JAPANESE FLOTILLA ENGAGES ENEMY SUBMARINES.

FRENCH VESSELS SUNK.

FIGHTING ON HINDENBURG LINE.

Franco-Belgian Front.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

FIGHTING ON HINDENBURG LINE.

LONDON, June 16th.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—During the day fighting has again taken place in the sector of the Hindenburg Line north-westward of Bullecourt.

We made progress and captured prisoners.

There was reciprocal artillery firing at intervals on the battle-front southward of Ypres.

Our aeroplanes, with the co-operation of our artillery, yesterday did particularly successful work in reconnaissances and bombing raids.

There were many air fights on either side, numerous machines being engaged. We brought down six German aeroplanes, one of which fell in our lines, and we drove down ten. One of our machines is missing.

We completely repulsed yesterday forenoon an attack, after heavy artillery preparation, on the positions we captured on Thursday evening, southward of the Ypres-Commines Canal.

A few Germans reaching our trenches were immediately killed or driven out.

Early this morning, we attacked and captured a further portion of the Hindenburg line, to the north-west of Bullecourt. The hostile garrison stubbornly resisted and suffered heavily. We took 43 prisoners.

We carried out successful raids to the east of Loos and in the neighbourhood of the Lys river.

There was reciprocal artillery activity throughout the day, to the north of the Scarpe and also at numerous points between Arras and Ypres.

We brought down, yesterday, four German aeroplanes and drove down three others. Two of ours are missing.

FRENCH FRONT.

FRENCH REGAIN TRENCH.

PARIS, June 16th.

A communiqué states:—Our artillery were fairly active north and south of Ailette, also in the Champagne sector. At Neornillet and Mont Blond, near Courcy, we regained a trench element which the enemy had captured in the morning. All the occupants were killed or captured.

Italian Front.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

ITALIANS CAPTURE POSITION.

ROME, June 16th.

An official report states:—We attacked and carried the strongly-fortified position at Cornocavento, in the Eastern Trentino. We captured the remainder of the garrison and captured two guns and a large quantity of supplies and ammunition.

The enemy, continually reinforced, violently attacked our positions at Ortigara, but all the attacks failed. We captured fifty-two prisoners.

Naval Activities.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

JAPANESE DESTROYERS FIGHT SUBMARINES.

LONDON, June 16th.

The Japanese Naval Attaché communicates that one of the Japanese destroyer flotillas on the 11th inst. engaged enemy submarines in the Mediterranean.

The result is not known. The *Sasaki* was damaged by an enemy torpedo, but was towed safely to port. Fifty-five lives were lost.

The British Admiralty state that the *Sasaki* gallantly aided in the rescue from the torpedoed *Transylvania*, winning everybody's admiration.

U.S. OIL-TANKER FIGHTS SUBMARINE.

WASHINGTON, June 16th.

It is officially announced that the oil-tanker *Moreni* was set on fire and sunk by a German submarine, following a battle in which 300 shots were fired.

The *Moreni* fired 200 shots. Four Americans were killed.

The submarine captain congratulated the captain of the *Moreni* on the splendid fight he put up.

FRENCH STEAMER TORPEDOED.

PARIS, June 16th.

The French steamer *Sequan* was torpedoed in the Atlantic.

Six hundred and fifty passengers were on board, of which 100 are missing.

FRENCH TRANSPORT SUNK.

The transport *Annam* (6,000 tons) was torpedoed and sunk in the Ionian Sea, on June 11th, while under escort.

Bombs were thrown at the submarine, which did not again appear.

There were no casualties.

The Balkans.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

FRENCH ADVANCE CONTINUES

PARIS, June 16th.

The Eastern communiqué states:—Our infantry occupied Kalambaka and Trikala, and our advance southward continues without a hitch.

The inhabitants of Larissa have most enthusiastically adhered to M. Venizelos.

Aerial Activities.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE RECENT AIR RAID ON LONDON.

OFFICIAL CASUALTY LIST.

LONDON, June 16th.

In the House of Commons, the Home Secretary, Mr. George Cave, E.C., stated that the air-raid casualties were:—104 killed; 154 seriously and 960 slightly injured. These included 120 children casualties.

AIR-RAID ON ST. DENIS-WESTREM.

The Admiralty announces that naval aeroplanes dropped a large number of bombs on the aerodrome at St. Denis-Westrem, this morning. Many direct hits were observed, dense columns of smoke and flames arising.

All our machines returned.

General.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

GERMANY AND PEACE.

SWISS GOVERNMENT ACTING AS INTERMEDIARY.

Stockholm, June 16th.

Facts have come to light showing that the Swiss Government has been acting as the intermediary between Germany and Russia in promoting the aims for peace.

A telegram despatched from Berne on the 5th June in the cypher of the Swiss Federal Council to the Swiss Minister in Petrograd says that M. Hofmann, a member of the Swiss Federal Council, authorizes the following communication:—

"Germany undertakes no offensive while an arrangement with Russia is possible. I am convinced, after conversations with an important personage, that Germany aims at a peace with Russia honourable to both, with intimate, economic and commercial relations, financial support to rehabilitate Russia, and no interference with the internal affairs of Russia, an *entente cordiale* regarding Poland, Lithuania and Courland, and the restoration of the occupied provinces, including Austrian territory in the possession of Russia."

SIGNIFICANT COINCIDENCE.

LONDON, June 16th.

It is significant that simultaneously with the publication of M. Hofmann's communication a statement appears in the official *Norddeutsche* that Russia's formula of peace without annexations and indemnities is acceptable to Germany.

KAISER'S ABDICATION MIGHT HELP PEACE.

COPENHAGEN, June 16th.

The Swedish Socialist, M. Branting, has given a remarkable interview to the *Politik*, in which he says that the better Russian elements are accepting M. Kerensky's policy. He dared not say when peace will be restored, but he believed that the real peace negotiations are postponed while the present German rulers are governing. The Kaiser would undoubtedly help towards peace by abdicating.

M. Branting declared that Germany should pay an indemnity to Belgium and enormous indemnities for the ships sunk.

MINISTERIAL APPOINTMENTS IN ITALY.

ROME, June 16th.

Signor D'Adda has been promoted Minister of Munitions from Under-Secretary.

Signor Arlotto becomes Minister without portfolio.

The Ministers of War and Marine have resigned to resume their posts on active service, General Giardino and Rear-Admiral Triangi being appointed their successors respectively.

FRENCH CREDIT VOTES.

PARIS, June 16th.

The Chamber adopted the necessary Credit Votes by 553 votes to 3.

In the course of a statement on behalf of the Socialist party, M. Renaudel stated that the Party would continue to vote for the Credits for National Defence, associating itself with all the Allies to obtain from the Central Empires reparation for the violation of Alsace-Lorraine in 1871, also for reparation due to the invaded regions of the oppressed nations, and lastly to obtain peace based upon the right of peoples to dispose themselves.

It would, therefore, be a crime to speak words which might disturb the unity and spirit of the country. The task of the soldiers, like that of the leaders, was sufficiently heavy. The present leaders of our Armies are careful of human lives. The victory of the British Army proves that, and more.

M. Renaudel concluded by asking for a postponement of the discussion and interpellation, with which the Chamber agreed.

THE ASHTON-UNDER-LYNE EXPLOSION.

LONDON, June 16th.

The Press Bureau announces that in the Ashton-under-Lyne explosion 41 were killed and 130 injured.

A fire caused the explosion. The majority of the workpeople escaped.

EARLIER CABLES.

PETROGRAD MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

PETROGRAD, June 16th.

At the Municipal Elections, the Socialist bloc polled 507,972 votes, of which the Extremists polled 117,760. The Bourgeois parties polled 168,300 votes.

GERMAN SOCIALIST MAJORITY STATEMENT.

LONDON, June 16th.

The full report is now published of the Stockholm German majority Socialist Delegation's statement of its peace aims, which are most interesting in view of their having been probably inspired.

After again affirming no annexations and no indemnities, the statement says that the rejection of annexation implies the demand for and the restitution of the conquered colonies. It hopes regarding these that the Socialists will urge the "liberation of Ireland, Egypt, Tripoli, Morocco, India, Tibet and Korea."

The statement repudiates the idea of compensation for the damaged territory. It proposes that Alsace-Lorraine should be made an independent member of the German Empire, and favours that the restriction of armaments should be obligatory to international arbitration. Also, that there should be no commercial war after the war, and finally urges the open door in the colonies, with the abolition of the colonial protective duties.

U.S. LIBERTY LOAN.

A GENUINE TRIUMPH FOR DEMOCRACY.

WASHINGTON, June 16th.

The Liberty Loan has been oversubscribed by many hundred millions of dollars.

Mr. McAdoo, Secretary of the Treasury, in a statement says:—"It is impossible at present to state the exact amount of the over-subscription, but the figures are being published as rapidly as they are received. The success of the loan is a genuine triumph for democracy, and is an unmistakable expression of America's determination to carry on the war for the protection of American liberty throughout the world to a swift and successful conclusion."

THE SITUATION IN SPAIN.

DISCONTENT IN SPANISH ARMY.

LONDON, June 16th.

The dearth of news from Spain is exciting comment.

After a silence of three days, two messages from Madrid were received dated June 15th. One of the messages denies that a Bilbao regiment refused to go on a route march, and the other states that a group of members of the Chamber of Deputies have issued a manifesto protesting that the Constitution has been violated, since Parliament has been prevented from intervening in grave questions, and calling upon all the members of the Chamber of Deputies to restore the sovereignty of Parliament.

Statements published in London declare that the discontent in the Spanish Army has led to the formation of committees to demand reforms in pay and treatment, and the success of this military strike has resulted in an increase of pro-German reactionary intrigues which are taking an anti-dynastic form.

The whole situation, however, is obscure, and elucidation is anxiously awaited.

LATEST CABLES.

LATER.

Reuter's Agency learns that well-informed authorities are disposed to take a more favourable view of the situation in Spain, based upon trustworthy information. It is more than probable that the difficulties are merely internal, despite the contrary rumours that they are not due to German intrigue.

EARLIER CABLES.

THE POSITION IN GREECE.

REPARATION TO BE EXACTED FOR TREACHERY.

PARIS, June 16th.

M. Ribot, the Prime Minister, referring in the Senate to Greece, declared that reparation would be exacted for the treachery at Larissa against the British and French Thessaly column.

M. Ribot added that the succession of Prince Alexander was subject to ratification by the Constituent Assembly. M. Zaimis remained as Premier. M. Venizelos would go to Athens when the reconciliation was certain. The ex-King Constantine was not regarded as a prisoner by the Allies. If he went to Germany he would avow his true sentiments.

BRITISH AND FRENCH TROOPS IN THESSALY.

LONDON, June 16th.

A French Eastern communiqué states that in Thessaly, the bulk of our troops are established around Larissa. Advanced elements have occupied Demirali and Karditza, on the Volotrikala railway.

BLOCKADE OF GREECE RAISED.

ATHENS, June 16th.

Subsequent to ex-King Constantine's departure, M. Jonnart took steps to raise the blockade, which is expected to brighten the situation.

REJOICING AT SALONIKA.

LONDON, June 16th.

A message from Salonika, dated June 14th, states that the abdication of King Constantine was received most enthusiastically, especially in the Greek camps on the outskirts of Salonika and the troops on the Balkan front, who cheered the *Entente* and M. Venizelos.

The inhabitants in the liberated districts of New Greece held impromptu meetings, singing the national anthems of the *Entente*.

It is believed that the Venizelist Government will shortly go to Athens, where it will convene the Chamber elected on April 31st, 1915, which ex-King Constantine dissolved.

It is expected that the removal of Constantine and the re-union of the two halves of Greece will prove the turning point of the Balkan campaign.

THE ROYAL FAMILY OF GREECE.

ATHENS, June 16th.

It is now arranged that King Constantine and the Royal Family shall embark from Oropos and board the Royal yacht. Meanwhile they are residing at Tatoi.

LATEST CABLES.

HIGH COMMISSIONER OF GREECE.

ATHENS, June 16th.

M. Jonnart is taking up residence as the High Commissioner for the Protecting Powers, whose diplomatic representatives will be temporarily withdrawn.

The British Ambassador has already left.

FINAL DEPARTURE OF EX-KING.

Ex-King Constantine has finally left Greek territory, and the Military Club has been closed.

A Proclamation has been issued notifying that persons tampering with the military telegraph and telephone wires will be shot.

Further troops have been landed at the Piræus.

The navigation of the Greek waters and the traffic on the railways are being resumed, and the normal conditions are being established.

EARLIER CABLES.

ANOTHER "AUTONOMOUS REPUBLIC" IN RUSSIA.

PETROGRAD, June 16th.

The town of Kirsanoff, in the province of Tambov, has proclaimed itself an autonomous republic.

A collision between the partisans of the President of Kirsanoff and the Provisional Government resulted in eight people being killed and several wounded. The President was arrested.

Troops have been sent to Kirsanoff.

SILVER MARKET.

LONDON, June 16th.

The silver market is steady but featureless.

[Telegrams received on Saturday and on Sunday morning and published in an Extra on Sunday, will be found on Page 6.]

CHINESE TELEGRAMS.

[BY COURTESY OF THE "CHUNG WOO SAN PO."]

SOUTHERN PROVINCES DECLARE INDEPENDENCE.

SHANGHAI, June 17th.

Yunnan, Kweichow, Kwangtung, Kwangsi, Szechuen and Hunan have wired to Peking declaring their independence.

On the other hand, Chili, Honan, Chekiang, and Fengtien have now wired to Peking cancelling their independence.

The President conversed with Chang-hsun, and stated that he would resign. Chang-hsun endeavoured to dissuade him.

A mandate to dissolve the Provincial Assembly will be issued.

Chili, Shantung, Hupeh, Chekiang and Kiangsi are opposing the appointment of Li King-shi as Premier, and demanding that Wang Shi-chen form a new Cabinet.

Chang-hsun visited the ex-Emperor yesterday.

Li Hsueh, Tschun of Fukien, has disappeared.

It is reported that the situation at Peking is not good.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE POWERS AND CHINA.

UNANIMITY LACKING.

LONDON, June 17th.

Reuter understands that replies have now been despatched to the Note from the United States regarding China.

While agreeing in general principles with the view of the United States, some of the other Powers will not find it possible to act in the manner suggested by Washington.

FRIGHTFULNESS IN NEW SHARE.

GERMANS GIVE THEIR AIRCRAFT GROTESQUE APPEARANCE.

[FROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT OF "THE ASSOCIATED PRESS."]

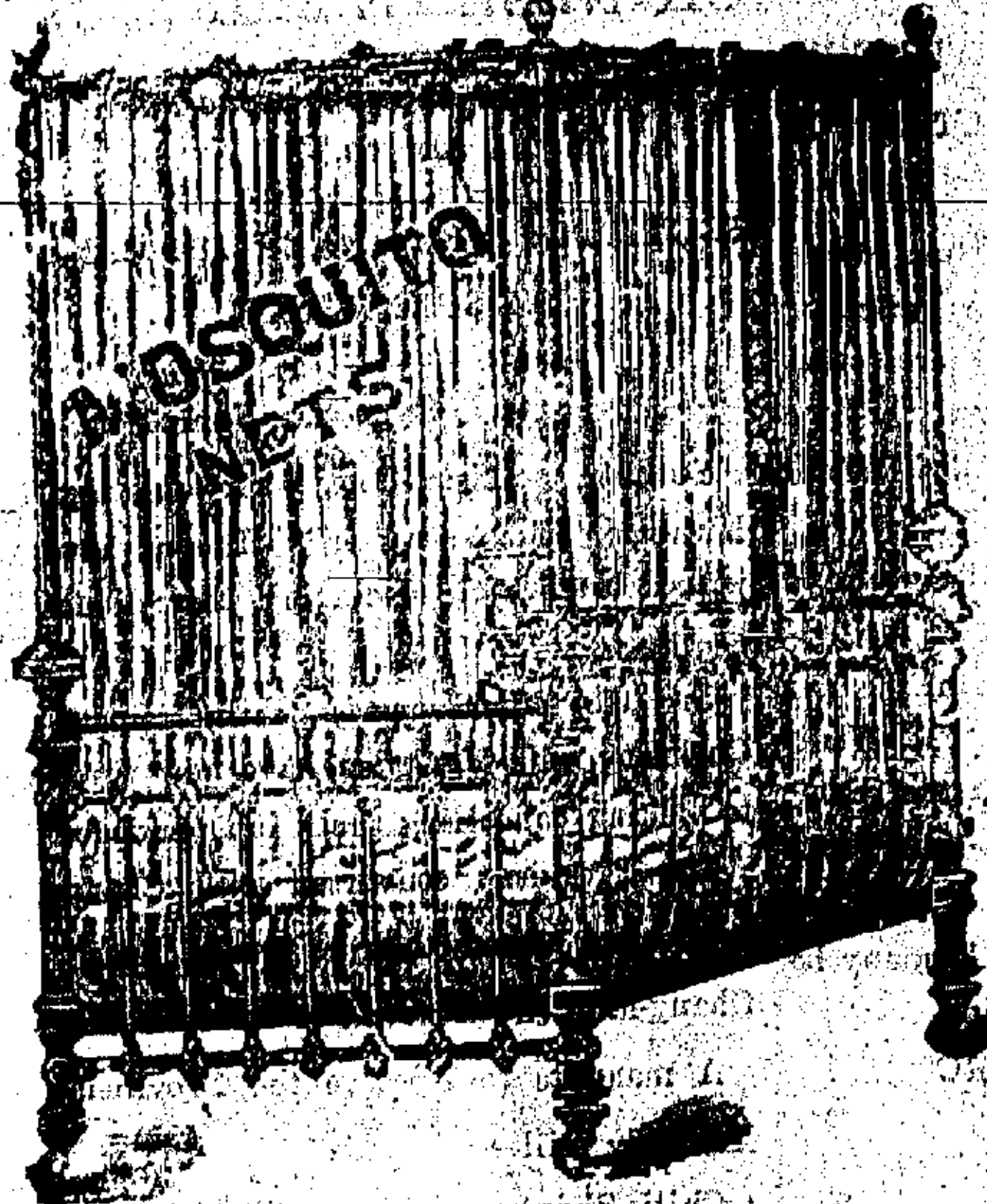
With the British Armies in France.—The fighting in the air has taken on an entirely new interest recently because of the new German policy of painting their machines most grotesque patterns. They seem to have got this idea from the old American Indian custom of painting their faces to frighten their opponents, or else the Spring fancies of German airmen have been allowed to run riot with vivid colour effects.

Each day the British pilots bring home from over the lines new reports of fantastic creations encountered amid the clouds. The gayest feathered songsters that have come north with the Spring cannot hope to rival the variegated hues of the harlequin birds that rise daily from the German aerodromes. The coming of this fantastic order of things in the air was first heralded by a squadron of scarlet German planes. It was then noticed that some of the enemy machines were striped about the body like yellowjackets.

Nothing too gaudy. Nowadays nothing appears too gaudy to meet the tastes of the enemy airmen, who seem to have been given carte blanche with the paint brushes. There are green planes with yellow noses, silver planes with gold noses, grey coloured planes with greenish grey wings, planes with red bodies, green wings and yellow stripes, planes with red bodies and wings of green on top of blue, planes with light blue bodies and red wings. Virtually all the gaudiest machines go in for red body effects, with every possible combination of colour on their wings. Some have one green wing and one white; some have green wings topped with various colours.

One of the most fantastic met in the last few days had a scarlet body, brown tail, reddish brown wings, with white Maltese crosses against a bright green background. One machine looked like a pear flying through the air. It had a pear-shaped tail and was painted a ruddy brown, just like a large ripe fruit. One of the piebald squadrons encountered was made up of white, red and green machines. There were still others palpably painted for what has come to be known as camouflage purposes, as guns, wagons and tents are often painted to blend with the landscape and thus avoid detection.

Does not reduce losses. This lavish use of paint, however, has not reduced the heavy daily losses inflicted on the Germans by the British. But, it must not be imagined that the Germans are not putting up a star-war fight. Just as their resistance has been strengthened on land so it has been in the air. Just as the Germans have thrown in new divisions of infantry and new batteries of artillery to check the Allies' offensive so they have sent aloft hundreds of new machines to contest the mastery of the air, an important phase of modern warfare.



BELL SHAPED NETS.

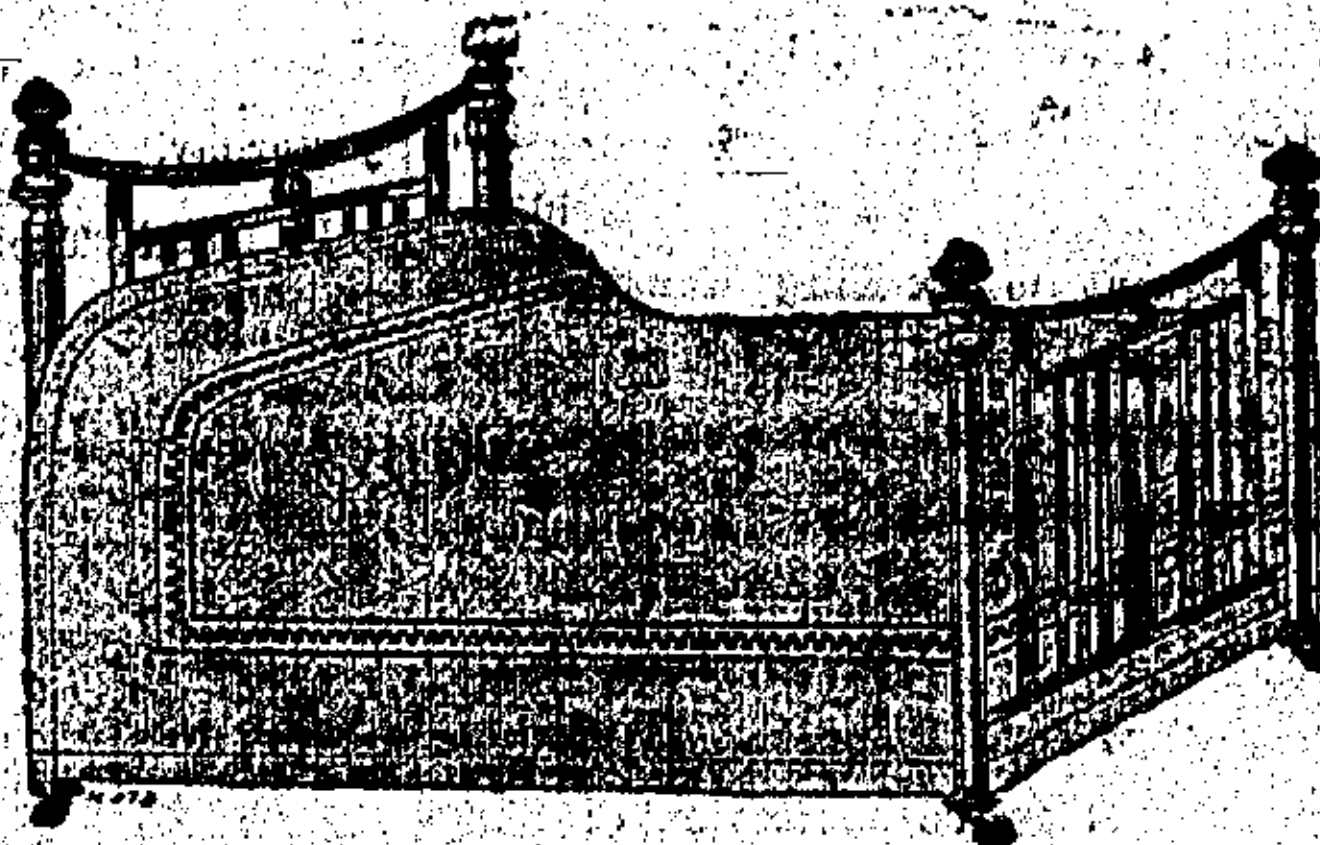
Made to hang from the ceiling. These are made to order in any size at one day's notice.

THE "WAYLOO" COUNTERPANE.

All White, Well-Dressed Pattern, Strong and Serviceable.

For Single Beds Price \$5.00.

For Double Beds Price \$7.50.



PILLOWS.

Filled with Pure Java Kapos and covered with Cotton Tick \$2.00 each. " " English Feathers " " Linen Tick \$3.75 " "

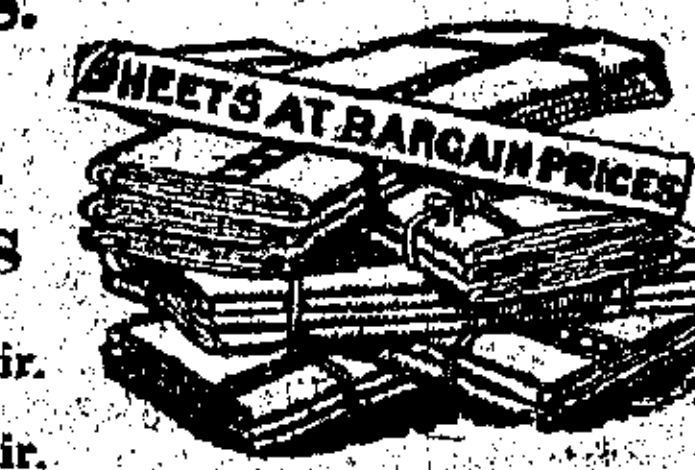
WIGAN SHEETS.

Pure White, Special Value. PRE-WAR PRICES

Size 2 1/2 x 3 yards Price \$4.75 a pair.

Size 2 1/2 x 3 yards Price \$6.00 a pair.

A few pairs only. Cannot be repeated.



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These tiny Capsules — superior to Copaiba, Cubeba, and Injections — CURE the same diseases as these drugs in FORTY-EIGHT HOURS without inconvenience.

Each Capsule bears the name.

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Sold by all Chemists.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY

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MOSQUITO NETS.

Made with calico top and fill. No opening unless specially ordered. Holes at corners to go over bed frame, or Tapes, same price.

Rings 50 cts. extra.

Width of Bed Depth 6 ft. 4" Depth 7 ft. 6"

3 ft. \$10.75 \$12.75

4 ft. 11.50 13.50

4 ft. 12.00 14.25

4 ft. 12.75 15.00

5 ft. 13.50 15.75

In a superior quality setting. Fine mesh. This netting will keep out sand flies and is very strong. 3 has ordering ask for "Rings" or "Tapes."

Rings 50 cts. extra.

Depth 6 ft. 4" Depth 6 ft. 6"

3 ft. \$12.75 \$15.75

4 ft. 13.50 16.75

4 ft. 14.25 17.75

4 ft. 15.00 18.75

5 ft. 15.75 19.75

THE WAR.

The following cables were received on Saturday night and served in our Early morning Extra yesterday.

Branco-Belgian Front

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BRITISH ADVANCE IN THE WEST.

London, June 15th.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—We attacked last night to the east and south of Messines, astride the Ypres-Comines Canal. We quickly overcame the resistance and gained the whole of our objectives in both localities, taking prisoners over 180 men. We also captured one howitzer and seven machine-guns.

As the result of these operations and the constant pressure since June 7th, we now occupy the German front trenches from the Lys River to the Warnave River.

We have advanced our line from five hundred to one thousand yards on the whole front from the Warnave River to Klein Zillebeke, a distance of seven miles.

We successfully raided last night to the north of Lens.

GERMANS FALLING BACK.

London, June 15th.

Reuter's Correspondent at the British Headquarters says that the capture of Infantry Hill was the result of the same preparation, forethought, sudden and irresistible onslaught of the infantry following gun-battering, characterising the other recent successes. The infantry swarmed up the knoll before dawn, and, despite a hot rifle and machine-gun fire, the whole plan was executed by 7.30. The German casualties were considerable, but, what is more important, we strengthened the weak link in our line.

Further north, the enemy shows signs of falling back from positions which the Messines victory has rendered unhealthy.

It is significant of the enemy's changed viewpoint that the prisoners no longer speak of a drawn war, but merely say that the German Army will hold on till the submarines bring us to our knees.

BRITISH CAPTURES.

London, June 15th.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Phipson stated that up to the end of May the British had taken 76,076 prisoners on the West front, to which at least 8,000 must be added for June.

Also, since July 1st last year, we have captured 434 guns on the West front, taken 10,000 prisoners in Mesopotamia and 8,739 in Egypt, where we had also captured eighteen guns.

Since the beginning of the war, we have captured 132 guns in Mesopotamia, not including the guns lost at Kut and subsequently recaptured.

Mr. Macpherson, continuing, said that since January 1st last year, the British had been able to regain about six hundred square miles on the Western front.

Naval Activities.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

MERCHANT CRUISER SUNK.

London, June 15th.

The Admiralty announces that the armed merchant cruiser *Avenger* was torpedoed in the North Sea on the night of June 13/14, and subsequently sunk.

One person was killed by the explosion, but the remainder on board were saved.

FRENCH SHIPPING RETURNS.

Paris, June 15th.

During the week ended the 10th inst., the arrivals of vessels numbered 1,034 and the departures 1,015.

Four steamers above 1,000 tons, one under, and three fishing boats were sunk.

Six steamers were unsuccessfully attacked.

General.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

A GALLANT NEW ZEALAND SOLDIER.

London, June 15th.

Stirring stories are published of the deeds of five recipients of the Victoria Cross. The following is an example.

Sergeant Donald Brown, of the New Zealand Infantry. For most conspicuous bravery and determination in attack when the Company to which he belonged suffered very heavy casualties in officers and men from machine-gun fire. At great personal risk, Brown advanced with a comrade and succeeded in reaching a point within thirty yards of the enemy guns. He killed four of the gun crew and captured a gun. Subsequently, when the Company was again held up by machine-gun fire, Brown rushed a gun and killed the crew. After this second position had been won, the Company came under heavy shell-fire, and with utter contempt for danger, and with coolness, Brown did much to keep up the spirits of the men. In a subsequent attack, Brown again showed most conspicuous gallantry, when he attacked single-handed a machine-gun which was holding up the attack. He killed the gun crew and captured the gun.

This very gallant soldier was killed later whilst sniping the retreating enemy.

KING AND QUEEN INSPECT MUNITION WORKS.

London, June 15th.

Their Majesties the King and Queen have been busy to-day and yesterday, inspecting the north-eastern shipyards and munition works. They saw many standardised ships being constructed. German prisoners in the Tees Valley cheered their Majesties.

NEW FOOD CONTROLLER.

LORD RHONDDA APPOINTED.

London, June 15th.

The newspapers state that Lord Rothermere has declined the Food Controllership.

London, June 15th.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Bonar Law announced that Lord Rhondda had been appointed Food Controller.

(Lord Rhondda was appointed President of the Local Government Board under the new Lloyd George Administration. He has sat as a Liberal for Merthyr and Cardiff, and is Managing Director of the Cambrian Combine and other colliery companies in South Wales.)

RELEASE OF IRISH POLITICAL PRISONERS.

London, June 15th.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Bonar Law said that the Government had long and anxiously considered the position of the Irish political prisoners, and they had arrived at a decision which it was now his duty to announce. The Government felt that, after carefully considering the approaching session of the Irish Convention, in which Irishmen themselves would meet to settle the difficult problem of the future administration of their country, this great experiment would mark a new era in the relations between Ireland, the United Kingdom, and the Empire.

It was therefore beyond measure desirable that the Convention should meet in an atmosphere of harmony and goodwill, in which all parties could unreservedly join. There was nothing more regrettable than that the work of the Convention should be prejudiced at the outset by embittered associations which might even hinder that settlement to which we have all looked forward with hope.

In the circumstances, the Government decided that they cannot give a better earnest of the spirit in which they approach the Convention than by removing one of the main causes of misunderstanding on this subject with which it is in their power to deal. They have decided, therefore, to release all the prisoners now in confinement in connection with the recent rebellion in Ireland.

They have not, however, arrived at this decision without careful consideration of two aspects of the case which it is impossible to ignore. They have satisfied themselves, in the first place, that the public security will not be endangered by such an act of grace, and, secondly, that in none of the cases concerned was participation in the rebellion accompanied by individual acts which would render such a display of clemency impossible.

In recommending His Majesty to grant a general amnesty to the prisoners in question, the Government are inspired by the sanguine hope that their action will be welcomed in a spirit of magnanimity, and that the Convention will enter upon its arduous undertaking in circumstances that will constitute a good augury for the reconciliation which is the desire of all parties in every part of the United Kingdom and Empire. (Loud cheers.)

Mr. Devlin expressed the gratitude of the Nationalists at the Government's action, which the representatives of the Liberals and Labourites cordially approved.

RELEASE WITHOUT RESERVATION.

Later.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Bonar Law announced that the Government were releasing all the Irish prisoners without reservation.

AUSTRIA AND THE WAR.

SOCIALISTS DEMAND PEACE.

Amsterdam, June 15th.

During the Budget debate in the Austrian Reichsrath, the Socialists demanded that the Government should proclaim a desire for peace on the basis of "No annexations and no indemnities."

INDIAN WRANGLERS.

London, June 14th.

The list of Wranglers includes the names of D. E. Reuben (Poona), S. B. Savor (Madras), and in the Senior Optimes class, S. P. Prasad.

FRANCE AWAITING THE AMERICAN ARMY.

Paris, June 15th.

Replying to the demand for a discussion and to interpellations regarding the French offensive from April 16th to April 30th, the Minister of War said:—"It is our duty to remove delusions regarding the offensive, which certain people believed was going to be decisive. It is sufficient to cast one's eye on the map to see the progress made by the French who were fighting against masses of Germans released by the momentary passiveness on the Russian front, and it is against them that the French will have to stand until the arrival of the American forces."

THE PETROGRAD CONFERENCE.

REPLY TO A RECENT PROTEST.

Petrograd, June 15th.

The Soldiers' and Workmen's Delegates, replying to the protest by Mr. Arthur Henderson, M. Thomas and M. Vandervelde, mentioned on June 6th, declares that the forthcoming International Socialist Conference can easily reach an understanding regarding Alsace-Lorraine and other regions, as the members have already recognized the rights of nations to dispose of their own destiny.

THE GREAT EXPLOSION AT ASHTON-UNDER-LYNE.

STREETS RESEMBLE A SHAMBLES.

London, June 15th.

Reuter's Correspondent at Ashton-under-Lyne, describing the terrific explosion which occurred there on Wednesday afternoon, says it hurled fragments of boilers, bricks and the framework of gas holders in all directions over an area of a mile.

The streets in the immediate vicinity resembled a shambles.

A fire followed the explosion and spread, destroying a cotton mill and a corn mill. Many children going home from school were among the victims.

A member of the firm owning the munitions factory, seeing that an explosion was inevitable, ran round the works warning the employees. His mutilated body was found in the debris.

The west end of the town was practically demolished.

Two gasometers were blown up, and fragments damaged the adjacent towns of Dukinfield and Stalybridge.

Barrels of burning tar hurtling through the air set fire to the gas works at Dukinfield.

NEW DUTCH WAR MINISTER.

The Hague, June 15th.

Jonkheer Jonge has been appointed Minister for War, he being the first civilian to hold the post.

SILVER MARKET.

EFFECT OF CHINESE UNREST.

London, June 14th.

Messrs. Montagu's report on the silver market says that the market has at length left the doldrums in which it had remained for over a month. The change was accompanied by an abrupt upward movement in price. The disquieting news from China aggravated the firmness of the market.

THE GREEK ABDICATION.

ROYAL FAMILY DEPARTS BY BRITISH WARSHIP.

Athens, June 15th.

The King's departure was not followed by any disorders. The Royal Family left the Palace, eluding a crowd of ten thousand, and proceeded aboard a British warship.

M. Jonnart has informed the Government that commodities held up at Salamis will be delivered immediately.

Ships bound for the Piræus with wheat, coal, and maize have been ordered to proceed to their destination.

AMERICA'S NOTE TO CHINA.

JAPAN ANNOYED BY A BOGUS DOCUMENT.

Washington, June 15th.

Mr. Lansing has announced that any irritation in the Japanese Press over the American Note to China was due entirely to the publication of a bogus Note. The correct text has since been published, and has removed suspicions.

The State Department explains that the American Note was inspired simply by a desire to aid the rival Chinese factions to come together.

THE U. S. LIBERTY LOAN.

DELAYED SUBSCRIPTIONS POURING IN.

Washington, June 15th.

The last twenty-four hours' subscribing to the Liberty Loan was ushered in at noon by bell-ringing and whistle-blowing throughout the country. The Liberty Bell was rung at Philadelphia for the first time for years. Delayed subscriptions are pouring in.

100,000 U. S. AEROPLANES TO BE CONSTRUCTED.

New York, June 15th.

The Council of National Defense has decided upon the immediate construction of a hundred thousand aeroplanes.

SPEECHES IN FRENCH CHAMBER.

GENERAL PERSHING ATTENDS.

Paris, June 15th.

General Pershing was present in the Chamber and listened to speeches by M. Ribot and M. Viviani. The former defended the action of the Powers in restoring the Greek Constitution, praised M. Venizelos, and said that M. Jonnart's action in Greece proved that the best way of curbing German insolence and of halting German tricks was to act decisively.

M. Ribot paid a tribute to the intervention of the United States, which he characterized as one of the greatest events in history. He quoted President Wilson's message to Russia, reciting the aims of the war, as a justification for France's claim to Alsace-Lorraine, and concluded by saying, "We will not yield, we will conquer."

M. Viviani described his visit to America and said America entered the war determined that there should be no peace without victory. He added, "There will be no peace till the sanguinary autonomy which has already received deadly blows does not exist."

INCENDIARISM IN GERMANY.

Amsterdam, June 15th.

A fire, has destroyed miles of forest near Cassel, making the twentieth forest fire in Germany in two months. Incendiarism is suspected.

BOXING IN THE B.E.F.

Consciously or unconsciously, Mr. Kipling excluded the boxer from his diatribe against British games. He may perhaps regret his "flannelled fools" and "muddled oafs," when he realizes now how nobly the games men trooped to the Colours; but he must be glad he did not also inveigh against our most English sport, boxing; for, so popular is boxing among our troops across the Channel, that when peace is declared practically every man will have at least a smattering of the noble art and a desire to study it further.

Spontaneously and spasmodically, boxing has been with the Services battalions (it was always with the old Expeditionary Force) since their first creation, but it is only recently that it has come into permanent existence in every unit of the B.E.F. It came with the advent of the Recreational Training Scheme, which was launched in the winter and came as a blessing, when the mud and frost of Northern France made outdoor sports impossible. It is now an irresistible attraction. Gloves come and come again, for thousands, but still the demand is more. In rest camps and in the front, the use of boxing is past; but, carefully trained, they are carried to the trenches, to be put on again when the regiment comes out to rest.

The number of tournaments must be legion, from the little meeting of two hours, at which the Prince of Wales was once a spectator, to the big affairs of three days, which draw all the officers and men from miles around. It is exhilarating to attend one of these larger gatherings.

The onlookers, usually trench-warrior troops, forget their weariness. The lastitude, born of inaction or overwork, drops from them as if by magic and in a twinkling of an eye they recall their old fighting spirit. Men meet who have not met since the outbreak of war, and encounter boxers whose last meeting was in the old Army championships.

What, it has been asked, even in France, has all this boxing to do with winning the war? The answer is twofold. First and foremost, it creates the combative spirit, without which millions are useless. Secondly, it provides a welcome and congenial relief from the monotony of trench and training. Generals and commanding officers have praised the spirit of the bayonet, for, although the bayonet may not account for so many Germans as bullet and bomb, it is the spirit which bayonet training inculcates that is helping us to win upon the only field on which we can win.

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Ships bound for the Piræus

GERMAN WAR AIM

HOLLWEG'S PLAUSIBLE AFFIRMATION

At a meeting of the Reichstag, on May 17th, Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg (Imperial Chancellor), in reply to interpellations, declared that Germany's programme, or her war aims, at the present moment, on the ground that it would not serve the interests of the country.

Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg, in a reiteration that the Austro-German peace offer in December last embodied Germany's view, declared that there was no difference of opinion on the matter between the Central Powers or with the supreme command.

SECRETARY NECESSARY.

He added:—"I can only indicate that the successful termination of the war must determine our conduct. Beyond that I cannot and will not go. I shall not be diverted by the coercion of Herr Scheidemann or the Conservative leaders."

The recent suggestion of difference of opinion between the Central Powers, he declared, belonged to the realm of imagination. He has always looked favourably upon any prospect of a speedy and favourable termination of the war, but if, as now, the general situation imposed silence, he would keep silent. He would not swerve in his attitude, whatever the pressure brought to bear upon him, and he trusted that the majority of the members of the Reichstag would approve of his attitude, which would be understood by the nation.

The most extraordinary battles had been raging for the past month on the western front, and the nation's whole thoughts were centred on her sons at the battle front, who, with unparalleled tenacity, were defying death and the constant British and French assaults. Even to-day the nation's energies did not evince any readiness for peace or any abdication of their extravagant aims of conquest and economic annihilation.

A LICENSE FOR WAR.

"Does anybody," he said, "expect to induce such enemies to accept peace by a programme of renunciation or abstention? Shall I simply grant them licence to continue the war indefinitely without any risk or losses to themselves? Shall I tell them:—Whatever happens, we, under all circumstances, will renounce our war aims, whilst you, who are making an attempt on our existence, shall be free to carry on without any risk? Shall I compromise the Empire by endorsing in every respect a one-sided programme which relinquishes the successes for which our sons and brothers have paid with their blood?"

"No," I decline such a policy, which would imply the meanest ingratitude to the heroic achievements of our people on the battlefields and at home. It would permanently lower the standard of life for the entire nation, including the poorest classes, and the sacrifice of the country's future. On this, I outline a programme of conquest. This, likewise, I decline to do. We did not enter the war to make conquest; we entered it to defend our existence and to lay the foundations of the future.

ANNEXATION DENIED.

"A programme of annexations would help us as little as a programme of abdication to gain a victory and terminate the war. I should only be playing the game of the foreign ruling Powers, and thus facilitate their task of misleading their respective nations—which are weary of the war—and thereby prolong the war. This, also, would be mean ingratitude to our soldiers near Arras and on the Aisne.

"Regarding Russia, she would appear to decline all plans of conquest by violence. Whether Russia will or can influence the Allies in the same direction I am unable at present to foresee. It is not doubted that England, assisted by the other Allies, is endeavouring, by all means, to bring Russia further under the yoke of Armageddon, and frustrate the Russian longing for a speedy re-establishment of the world's peace.

"If, however, Russia keeps, and will keep, her sons away from further bloodshed, and renounces all her plans of violent conquest, and wishes for the permanent realisations of peaceful neighbourliness, we, who share this wish, shall not disturb such relationship with the demands which are incompatible with the liberty and will of the nations, and which can only sow within the Russian nation the germ of future hostilities. I do not doubt that an agreement could be found based upon mutual understanding, and excluding all ideas of violation, leaving to them in the flesh nor ill feeling.

MILITARY SITUATION GOOD.

"Our military situation is as good, perhaps, as it ever has been since the beginning of the war. Our enemies on the west front, in spite of the most gigantic losses, are unable to pierce the front. Our submarines are working with increasing success. There is no need to emphasise this. The actions of the crews at sea, for themselves, are a source of pride and honour. As for our duty towards Germany's people, we will respect the neutral's interests."

He paid a tribute to Spain for her faithfulness to chivalrous traditions in maintaining a self-reliant neutrality against the heaviest of difficulties.

PEACE AND INDUSTRY.

Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg, concluded as follows:—"Time is working for us. We are entitled to believe that we are approaching a successful termination of the war. Then will be the moment to negotiate concerning our war aims, regarding which I am in full accord with the supreme army command. Then we will win a peace giving us the liberty to re-establish by the powerful use of our forces, all that the war has destroyed, so that from a much-battered and so many adorning and independent people will emerge strong and independent, never to be threatened by enemies, and to be for ever a protecting tower of peace and industry."

Lead protests were raised, many demanding Herr Scheidemann's removal. Herr Ledebur, the Socialist member, subsequent to the debate, caused a sensation in the House by declaring that "things must happen in Germany as in Russia." He added:—"We must soon

(Continued at foot of next column.)

FRENCH MINISTER OF MARINE ON SUBMARINING.

ABSURDITY OF GERMANY'S CLAIM.

When the question of the submarine menace came up for discussion in the French Chamber on May 25th, Admiral Lacaze, Minister of Marine, said: "The Germans through the medium of one of their Admirals boasted that they would bring England and France to their knees in a few weeks, but after a thorough study of the figures I can testify—and my words are corroborated by Lord Milner and Mr. Lloyd George—they will not beat us with their submarine campaign."

Then the Minister said that on August 1st, 1914, the total tonnage of the Allied and neutral vessels was about 40,500,000 tons.

The losses caused by the enemy to the end of 1916 were 3,840,000 tons, to which must be added 1,700,000 through the risks of navigation. Within the same period the Allies built 4,020,000 tons of shipping and took 500,000 tons as prizes, so that at the beginning of the year 1917 the amount of tonnage at the disposal of the Allies and neutrals was about the same as when the war began.

From January 1st to the end of April the losses amounted to 2,500,000. If the whole year was as unfavourable as the first four months the losses of the year would amount to 7,500,000 tons, against which the set-off for new ships, without reckoning the German ships seized by the United States, would be 4,650,000 tons. Could anyone suppose that this reduction of forty millions would be sufficient to starve out the Allies?

Last year France imported from the overseas 2,800,000 tons of cereals and 21,000,000 tons of coal. The quantities lost by torpedoing were less than one per cent. The trade figures were higher for the present year. How could it be argued in the face of these figures that there was a blockade of the French coast?

BATTLE STORIES.

GERMAN RAGE AGAINST THEIR ARTILLERY.

A Hampshire sergeant had a curious little story to tell of something he saw in the evening of the Easter Monday advance in an enclosure for prisoners behind the Aisne. He said:—"The Boches were being brought down in big batches, and most of 'em seemed mighty glad, where they were, instead of in the fighting. I saw one little batch of a sergeant and three men who were looking very sorry for themselves, and trying to keep kind of separate from the others. Just as they passed into the cage a Boche officer stepped out from the half-dozen other officers he'd been standing with and spat right in the face of the Boche sergeant, and started cursing him, very savage and angry. (They're not like real officers, you know, these Boches. Fancy a proper English officer doing a thing like that!) Taking their cue from the officer, a dozen men started hustling that sergeant and his three men. They were kicked and cuffed and spat at, as though they were dogs caught stealing. I had to chip in and talk pretty sharp to the crowd, or they'd all have been fighting."

"I wondered what it was about, and when I got a chance I had a little talk with a Bavarian corporal, who'd once been hair-cutter in Kennington and spoke English like a book. You'd hardly credit what he told me, but I'm sure it was true, and the hair-cutter talked about it as though he saw nothing out of the way in it, and nothing new either. That Boche sergeant and his men were of a field-gun battery. The officer who spat at them didn't know where they'd been or, anything about them, only that they were gunners; and that was enough for him and for all the others, too. They all reckoned their gunners had done 'em in badly, and given 'em a success against us at all. I know it's a fact they were too late with their barrage to be much good, and after that the shooting they did was very wild; very poor shooting indeed it was; and all the Boche infantry men were mortal mad about it. Oh, they're a queer lot, the Huns. Fancy our chaps spitting at their own gunners!"

introduce a Republic. We shall propose a constitution reform committee and take preparatory action to that end."

CENSORSHIP AT WORK.

It is noteworthy that the German censorship has deleted from the official wireless report of Hollweg's speech the following extract, which is cable from Amsterdam:—"I will not be diverted from the proper path by Herr Scheidemann's threat of revolution. The German people will show that they do not understand such a word. I am not going to tolerate the suspicion that I am on the side of the Social Democrats."

Later reports from Amsterdam give Scheidemann's actual words:—"If France and Britain renounce annexations, and Germany insists on them, we shall have a revolution in the land."

KEEPING IT BACK.

An Amsterdam message says that fuller reports of the meeting of the Reichstag show that Herr Roedicke complained of the uncertainty of Germany's war aims. It seemed that the Government was not convinced that the country was determined to win. "A victory," he said, "would be terrible if the Chancellor went to the peace conference with a plan to abandon everything. We demand the abandonment of all ideas of an international renunciation of peace."

Herr Scheidemann said:—"We also want something definite, and oppose all policy of conquest. The Conservatives want to conquer the world, and send thousands to slaughter against the people's will. You cannot achieve that purpose by throttling the other nations." Herr Scheidemann aroused a tumult by declaring that the German policy of conquest had resulted in "the Germans being regarded as a nation of robbers and a gang of thieves."

GUSTAV FRENSSEN'S APPEAL TO GERMANY.

A SIDELIGHT ON THE SITUATION.

Gustav Frenssen, probably the most renowned of German novelists, contributes a very remarkable article to the *Düsseldorfer General Anzeiger* on "House and Hearth," which deserves the closest attention, remarks a London daily. This great writer is evidently impressed with the possibility of coming danger to the Fatherland, and fears that there are too many of his compatriots who do not share his alarm, who are satisfied with things as they are, and smugly and with confidence look forward to a speedy ending of the war and a resumption of the ease and comforts of peace.

Germany is full of such people, says Frenssen, honest enough men and women in their way, but lacking the true feeling for events and the true sense of sacrificial duty. These people are "children of peace" who believe that because the war of 1870 ended so happily this war will also end to their satisfaction, and all things be as before. The only difference will be that somewhere near the village church there will be a new monument erected and engraved with innumerable names, and decked with innumerable wreaths.

Frenssen says he almost despairs of bringing home actualities to these good people. He finds it difficult to show them that this is not a war like its predecessors. This war is a world catastrophe, a turning-point in history. It is a time resembling that when Jerusalem fell, like that when Germany in the Thirty Year's War fell into a state of indescribable desolation, or like the French Revolution, when an ancient world and an ancient people sank into ruins. God saw the world and found it ripe. He nodded, and there followed this catastrophe for humanity.

HATED BY THE ENTIRE WORLD.

In passionate terms Frenssen adjures the people not to think that things will right themselves. They must ask themselves this question, who are those who bear wildly against the German frontier? Are they nations of this day? They are hammering there spurred on by wild lies. They are miserably impoverished because the Germans have held out so long. They are ten against four, and each of the ten wants something, something big and beautiful, long deep draught of German blood, long power which will again place them firmly on their rickety legs. What would then remain?

"The proud German ships, thousands and thousands of them, our strength and our spirit? They would be lost. Our colonies, the strong young arms which we stretched out? They would be backed off. Our money, on which we have stamped our human labour and gains? It would be spread broadcast over all the world—it would build French houses, it would help England's wealth and arrogance to add another story to its Tower of Babel, it would help to pay Africa for the shells which have slaughtered German children. Yes, yes, we are a great nation. But what is a great nation without arms and with an empty purse? And hated by the entire world. What do I say? Hated? Let them hate us. But hated and conquered, hated and under their feet, hated and subject to the arrogance of the entire world. Who could bear that? Who could survive it?"

IF SHIPS AND COLONIES GO?

Frenssen assures his readers that this picture is not painted in too gloomy colours. If ships, colonies, and money go, what is left, he asks. Ready money would find it, the neighbours would find it, the hiding-places. You retain your fresh healthy hands? They would no longer be yours. They would be employed to make money for foreigners. You retain your fields and your horses, your needs? You don't. Your fields and your horses and securities would all be mortgaged. But you retain your children? Even that will be denied you. You will have to relinquish your children, you will wander off into other lands less stricken than Germany.

SLAVING FOR OTHERS.

"In Germany you must slave for others. And finally, you think you will retain your peace, your honour, your old days? No, no. No one will want old days in a Germany which has so sunk after such a past of marvel and labour, after so long a row of noble citizens, soldiers and princes, after so glorious an ascent, in this Germany which has been a light to lighten the world. Germany a land of swede-turnips! Germany poor, with ashes on her head, without a future. Let them call us Huns. In God's name, let them call us Huns, so long as we are victorious. Should we conquer, our traders and seamen can say, 'Yes, we are Huns, that is to say, we are the bravest nation on earth. The world fell on us, and we beat the world.' Huns? Certainly. But a century of Germany as a swede-turnip land, and behind us England with her whip. Intolerable."

AWAKE, BEFORE IT IS TOO LATE!

That must not be, exclaims the author. Germans must be wakened. Awake as the Kaiser is awake, awake as Hindenburg and the other Generals, awake all day long, and when night comes the only thought—How can I help them, O Germany! "We must be awake as our soldiers who stand all day and all night long breast-deep in the earth, awake like the children who are eating and drinking scantily and helping their mothers with obedience and good courage: awake like the mothers who are biting their lips in sorrow and, believing in better days, hold their heads high; awake like

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BERLIN IN WAR TIME.

MUTE APATHY OF THE PEOPLE.

In a recent issue of *As Et*, a subsidised organ of the Hungarian Government, its Berlin correspondent, M. Andor Adorian, gives a most gloomy account of the state of affairs in the Prussian capital. A deserted cemetery could not be more depressing than the picture drawn by the Hungarian journalist. This is what he says:

The train glided along the high viaduct within the inner part of the city towards its heart, the Friedrichstrasse station. Already we had passed the slums, the zone which reminds one of Seville, with its multi-coloured garments hanging out of the windows to dry. I stood at the window staring out into the streets leading straight to the centre of the city. At first I thought it was an optical illusion; the streets were almost completely deserted as if it were late at night and everyone had gone to bed. But it was not so. It was four o'clock in the afternoon, yet one could only discern a figure now and then in the streets. From the train window it seemed as if they were but shadows, moving phantoms down in the depths. Sometimes a tramcar, then an omnibus came in sight, but on the whole the place was like a city of the dead.

Loiterers and the other characteristic figures of the streets as they were in former times have disappeared, and those who are to be seen walking in the streets are all in a hurry, as though the days were all too short. The terrible hardships of life demand that those who live as before and earn twice as much in order to keep themselves supplied with food. A one looks at the hurrying figures one almost discerns behind them the chasing phantoms of necessity which compels everyone to do the work of two, bear the burdens of two, and extract the maximum energy of production out of an ill-fed body.

In the morning hours the most busy thoroughfares are now empty and deserted; and at noon, when the many offices and warehouses are discharging their herds of workers, the streets are full of women, for there are very few men among them. These strange-looking women who crowd the streets of Berlin at noon and in the evenings seem to be like neither men nor women, and their shoulders are bent as though they carried an invisible burden.

FILTHY STREETS.

The streets are all in a filthy condition, the snow lying in drifts beside the kerbstones. It is not white, but black and frozen. Little boys are working here and there, shovelling it into carts. As in Budapest, so also in Berlin the middle-classes, who form so important a part of the population, have sunk several degrees in the social scale. A certain shabbiness and general air of poverty characterise them now. Even in time of peace the men of Berlin were not much concerned about their external appearance, but now they are conspicuously unkempt and sordid. And the women, who gave colour and life to Berlin in happier times, the well-dressed women have disappeared entirely. Actresses, artists, all the thousands of women who formerly lived a life of ease and happiness, are all hard at work now in the munitions factories. The people go about in moody silence. Everyone has described all he feels a hundred times already, and the subject has become stale and uninteresting. There is nothing left for the German people to do but to wait, wait, and continue to wait.

M. Adorian then relates how on the day of the Chancellor's statement in the Reichstag recently on the Russian revolution rumours were rife that some very important statement would be made, how excited crowds wended their way towards the Reichstag in excitement, how some fine carriages turned out and how every face was beaming with excitement and expectation. They expected another peace offer, or something to that effect. They were disappointed. It was but a short interlude and soon everyone sank back into mute apathy. People dressed in mourning are seldom seen in Berlin, and one never sees wounded soldiers there being brought from the front. Crippled soldiers, however, are numerous. In the restaurants one-armed soldiers are provided with a new patent fork, which automatically cuts the meat as it is thrust into it, a combination of knife and fork.

BARMECIDE MEATS.

About the food conditions in Berlin M. Adorian says:—"Certainly Berlin is not reveling in plenty, and one does not get indigestion from the quantity of the food. The people are not starved, however, for their stomachs have become accustomed to the substitutes for various kinds of food which are available. They are not getting fat on them, but neither do they suffer too greatly from them. Berlin complains that the country folk hide their stocks from them, and one hears jealous complaints about the great plenty that is supposed to exist in Hungary. But all these complaints are made very discreetly, whilst people are trying to swallow the contents of strange-looking sea shells and fish, and deceive themselves into an illusion of being well fed. One could even get used to this, but for the saccharine water one has to instead of sugar when drinking the curious substitute for coffee—Morning Post.

the girls in the stables and byres, on the fields in the factories; awake like the hundred thousand women in their lonely farm-houses in charge of the children, the cow and the Russian prisoners.

"Truly a radiance goes out from the altar of our people. The clear, red flames reach up to the heights of heaven, and the whole world, although distorted with hatred, looks on in wonder. And God in heaven sees it also. Yes, they would call us Huns willingly, if only we conquer. If only England, bursting with empty pride, does not fall upon us. If only Russian hands, big and empty, are not filled with our sweat, with our proud spirit. Huns! Gladly. But victorious over our enemies, proud, free, well ordered, a garden of God, blooming before His holy eyes!"

TRANSFORMATION OF THE OFFICERS' MESS.

Not many of the young subalterns that swarm the streets of London to-day have ever stood up in full mess kit in an officers' mess to reply to that old service toast, "Mr. Vice, the King!" The days when an officers' mess was literally a holy of holies and the most elect of clubs are gone, dispelled, perhaps for ever, by the storm of war.

The old mess peculiarities are talked over by those who understood them in the good old days as happy reminiscences, for, although mess traditions remain to a certain extent, the ceremonials have, owing to the war, been discontinued. An officers' mess to-day presents an appearance very different from the old-time mess. Young officers in muddy boots and trench soiled khaki lounge in and out of the mess at all hours of the day, some in puttees, some gaiters, and others clad with cumbersome field boots, but—all in uniform. There you have the first difference. Uniform is worn to-day, every day, and all day. Muffs are forbidden, and the red mess jacket is buried for the time being at any rate, with the frock coat, the red tunic, the black and gilt helmet, and the steel parade sword.

In peace time no uniformed officer might enter the mess after three o'clock in the afternoon. There was one exception only. The orderly officer, a figure in blue patrol jacket, overalls, with a red stripe and Wellington boots, was generally to be seen, consoling himself in the billiard-room making "pot shots," or writing letters in the ante-room, to while away the time until some duty called him away.

"Shop" was barred. The talk in those days of peace ran to the hunting field, the polo ground, and, among the younger officers, to the musical comedy stage. It must be remembered that in the days before the war the Army, from the officer's point of view, was not so much a profession as a club or social time-passer for the well to do. An officer's mess was an institution where all members were equal. There were some regiments in which the officers, from the colonel to the last joined subaltern from Sandhurst, called each other by their Christian names. There were many rules, strictly adhered to, and scarcely ever broken. No dogs were allowed in the mess, "pumps" were a forbidden species of footwear punishable with a fine of drinks all round for the benefit of all who witnessed the monstrosity. Sam Browne belts were never worn in the mess or ante-room, and a drawn sword spelt champagne for all and sundry at the offender's expense.

The waiters were soldiers, but they wore civilian livery and answered only to the call of "Waiter." The mess-room at night presented a scene which can never be forgotten by those who have sat around the long mess tables listening to the games and counter-jarans that were bandied from one end of the room to the other.

Imagine a long table decorated with regimental silver, around which are seated some twenty odd officers, their red jackets and white waistcoats contrasting finely with the shaded lamps and the dark corners of the room. At either end of the table sat the president and the vice-president. In front of each was a little silver bell. When the time struck for "The King" to be drunk, the president rang his bell, the vice-president answered with a tinkle of his, and the mess rose as a whole, port glasses in the right hand, the left at attention. "Mr. Vice, the King!" and the subaltern who was doing vice-president answered "The King, God bless him!" From the billiard-room next door the band played the National Anthem, the mess repeated the old toast with one voice, and—carry on.

"The King" is seldom drunk in messes to-day. Occasionally on guest nights the old ritual is revived, but it is only a whisper of the old days. The messes of our service battalions still uphold the old traditions as far as they can, but it is war time, and the peace spirit has gone out of any ceremony that may survive. The officers and men of our New Armies have not the time nor the inclination to give to etiquette and tradition that their elder brothers of the service had. They are good soldiers. That is sufficient for them. If they do wear their Sam Browne belts at breakfast, lunch, and dinner—what of it? If their dogs adorn the mess hearth and the waiter answers to a whistle instead of the dog, what does it matter? We are out to kill Germans in this war, and none know it better than the officers and men of our service battalions.

"But," the old soldier will object, "the regiment is no longer the regiment." Quite true, but this state of affairs is only natural. A man joins the Army now for something else than mere social pastime or even professional occupation, and what matters it whether one wears the grenade of the Grenadiers or the China Dragon of the Borderers?

War is no longer picturesque, and the new order must replace the old. Will the old times come back? Perhaps. But only after the German has been beaten.—D.L.B.

EXTASIS AS SPIRITUALIST.

The Paris correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian* says:—"A Russian friend, who is in a position to know, has given me an interesting explanation of the influence that M. Protopopoff obtained over the ex-Tsar Nicholas. It was, he says, due to the fact that M. Protopopoff, like his Imperial master, is a convinced Spiritualist. By the death of Rasputin, by whose 'revelations' Nicholas II. had long been guided, the latter was deprived of the supernatural direction on which he relied not only for his policy but even for his civil and military appointments. He recovered it by means of table-turning in the company of M. Protopopoff; when they were in doubt the Tsar and his Minister consulted the spirit, who seem to have given them very bad advice. Thus the destinies of a great country depended on the caprices of an inspired table."

UTLER PALMER & CO'S

NAPIER JOHNSTONE'S

Known as the "OLD SQUARE" WHISKY. ESTABLISHED 1745.

SOLE AGENTS IN HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA: LANE, CRAWFORD & CO., and from ALL WINE MERCHANTS.

HAVE YOU A BAD LEG

with wounds that discharge or otherwise, perhaps surrounded with inflammation and swollen, that when you press your finger on the inflamed part it leaves the impression? Is so, under the skin you have poison, which takes all the remedies you have tried? Perhaps your knees are swollen, the joints being inflamed, the same with the ankles, or there may be wounds; the disease, if allowed to continue, will deprive you of the power to walk. You may have attended various hospitals, and been told your case is hopeless, or advised to submit to amputation; but do not try the Grasshopper Treatment, which is a cure and certain restorer in cases of Bad Legs, Ulcerated Joints, Housemaid's Knee, Poisoned Hands, Abscesses, Glanular Swellings, Carbuncles, Brucella, Scabs, Insect and Dog Bites and all Skin Diseases. Send at once to the Drug Stores for a box of GRASSHOPPER OINTMENT AND PILLS.

Prepared by ALBERT, Albert House, Farringdon Street, London, England. Price 1/- England 1/1s and 2/6 per box. Agents: A. S. WATSON & CO., Ltd., Hongkong.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

Tuesday, 31st July:— Noon—Auction of Valuable Leasehold Property from the Liquidators of Messrs. Jelson & Co., at Sales Rooms, by Mr. Geo. P. Lammert.

Monday, 18th Aug.:— 3 p.m.—Auction of Valuable Leasehold Property at Sales Rooms, by Messrs. Hughes & Houghton.

Monday, 27th Aug.:— Noon—Auction of Valuable Leasehold Property from the Liquidators of Messrs. Wilkes & Co., at Sales Rooms, by Mr. Geo. P. Lammert.

HONGKONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

Hongkong Observatory, June 17th.

Previous On Data On Data Day at at at at 2 p.m. 8 a.m. 3 p.m.

Barometer ... 29.71 29.88 29.82
Temperature ... 87 88 88
Humidity ... 87 81 81
Wind Direction ... SW SW SW
Force ... 4 3 4
Weather ... 0 0 0
Rain ... 0.05 0.05 0.15

Highest open-air Temperature on 16th 88
Lowest open-air Temperature on 17th 82

HONGKONG TIDE TABLE.

From 16th to 24th June.

HIGH WATER. LOW WATER.

Day of the Month. Time. Day of the Month. Time.

Mon 16 m 7 11 7 11

Tues 17 m 10 1 10 1

Wed 18 m 9 28 9 28

Thurs 19 m 5 54 5 54

Fri 20 m 9 3 9 3

Satur 21 m 1 28 1 28

Sund 22 m 0 0 0 0

Mon 23 m 10 11 10 11

Tues 24 m 10 40 10 40

INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN with transshipment at COLOMBO to Steamers of the INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.

Regular Direct Service from JAPAN, CHINA and STRAITS to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN, calling at MAURITIUS en route, and affording the "Quickest" Freight Transport from the ORIENT to SOUTH AFRICA.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED.
Managing Agents.

"ELLERMAN" LINE.

(J. ELLERMAN & STEWART STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS

TO

UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Cape of Good Hope at Owners' option.

Subject to change without notice.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED.
General Agents.

C. N. C.
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR STRAITS TO SAIL

MANILA, CEBU and ILOILO "KINGHOW" On 10th June, 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI "CHENAN" On 19th June, 4 P.M.
WEIHAIWEI and TIENTSIN "KUMICHO" On 21st June, 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI "SINKIANG" On 21st June, 4 P.M.
MANILA, CEBU and ILOILO "TEAN" On 26th June, Noon.

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.
S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "SANUL."

MANILA LINE—TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS "CHINHUA," "TAMING" and "TEAN." Excellent Saloon accommodation, midships; Electric Fans fitted; Extra State-rooms on Deck, aft, on "TAMING" and "TEAN."

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS AND CARGO. S.S. "ANHUI," "CHENAN," "YINGCHOW," "SHANTUNG," "SINKIANG" and "SUNNING," with excellent accommodation, Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms, maintain a regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, leaving Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday, taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE OF Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in staterooms and Saloons and Excellent cuisine.

FOR

SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHOW
AND RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 Days).

"HAITAN" ... | Capt. A. E. Hodgins ... | FRIDAY, 22nd June, at Noon.
"HAIHONG" ... | Capt. J. W. Evans ... | TUESDAY, 26th June, at Noon.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Elako Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to—

DOUGLAS LAFFRAK & CO.,
General Managers.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

APCAR LINE.

REGULAR SERVICE BETWEEN
CALCUTTA STRAITS, SHANGHAI AND JAPAN PORTS.

EASTWARD

S.S. "JAPAN," 6,013 tons, Captain will be despatched
for SHANGHAI, KOBE and MOJI on 19th June.

WESTWARD

The above Steamers have excellent Saloon accommodation for Passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

For Freight or passage, apply to

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.,
Agents.

P. & O. S. N. CO.

ROYAL MAIL SERVICE

UNDER CONTRACT WITH HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT
TO

MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

TAKING PASSENGERS AND CARGO TO

STRAITS, COLOMBO, INDIA, AUSTRALASIA, EGYPT, &C.

Steamers	Leave Hongkong	Connecting Mail	Despatch	Despatch
to	Hongkong	Str. from Colombo	at	at
Colombo	Noon		1917	1917

When Passengers change Steamers at COLOMBO.

Accommodation in the connecting Steamer from COLOMBO is definitely reserved in Hongkong at the time of Booking.
On the Australian Route Tickets interchangeable with Orient Line.

SAILINGS DIRECT TO

SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

S.S.

LEAVE HONGKONG ABOUT

Passengers may travel by Railway in Japan between Ports of Call free of charge.
Return Tickets are available by Messageries Maritimes Company.

INTERMEDIATE STEAMERS

(Non-Transshipment).

IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE MAIL STEAMERS,
WILL LEAVE DIRECT FOR

MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Calling at SINGAPORE, PORT SWETTENHAM, PENANG, COLOMBO

AND PORT SAID.

CARRYING 1st and 2nd SALOON PASSENGERS AT REDUCED RATES.

PROPOSED SAILINGS:

STEAMERS	Leave Hongkong	Leave Suez	Despatch	Despatch
	about	about	if calling	about
			about	

The Intermediate Service is Temporarily Suspended.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS

All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge and each Berth furnished with an Electric Reading Lamp.
Round-the-World Tickets and Through Tickets to New York in connection with the Principal Mail Lines.
Return Tickets at fare and a half available to Europe for Two Years or to Intermediate Ports for Six Months.
Owing to the War in Europe Steamers and Sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice.

Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees, and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GODDARD & DOUGLAS, at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freight, Handbooks, Dates of Sailing, etc., apply to

E. V. D. PARR,
Superintendent.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

LONDON VIA SINGAPORE, MALACCA, PENANG, COLOMBO, DELAGOA BAY, CAPE TOWN and MADEIRA.

VICTORIA, B.C. and SEATTLE | SHIDZUOKA MARU | WEDNESDAY, 20th
via KEELUNG, SHANGHAI | Capt. Noma | 12,500 | June, at Noon.
MOJI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI | INABA MARU | MONDAY, 16th
SHIMIDZU and YOKOHAMA | Capt. Higo | 15,000 | July, at Noon.

SYDNEY and MELBOURNE, via MANILA, BANGORANGA THURSDAY ISLAND, TOWNSVILLE and BRISBANE.

CALCUTTA VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG and RANGOON.

BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE, MALACCA and COLOMBO.

NAGATAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA.

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EASTBOUND NEW YORK LINE
VIA PANAMA CANAL.
(CARGO ONLY).

NEW YORK VIA SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, PAN FRANCISCO, PANAMA and COLON.

For Further Information, apply to—

Telephone Nos. 222 and 223

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,

R. MORI, Manager.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

VIA SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, THE INLAND SEA,

KOBE, YOKOHAMA AND HONOLULU.

Sailing from Hongkong—Subject to Change Without Notice.

Steamer	Tons and Speed	Leave Hongkong
SHENYO MARU	22,000 — 21 knots	FRI., 22nd June
YOKKAICHI MARU	9,400 — 14 knots	TUES., 3rd July
KURRA MARU	18,000 — 18 knots	TUES., 17th July
SIBERIA MARU	18,000 — 18 knots	FRI., 27th July
TENYO MARU	28,000 — 21 knots	FRI., 10th August
NIPPON MARU	11,000 — 15 knots	SATUR., 26th Aug.

FIRST CLASS TO LONDON G\$348 (£71.10.0) RETURN G\$609 (£122).

" " " SAN FRANCISCO G\$2.50 " " G\$437.50.

Passengers purchasing Trans-Pacific Return Tickets have the option of returning from Vancouver by Steamers of the CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.
SPECIAL RATES given to NAVAL and MILITARY CIVIL SERVANTS, MISSIONARIES, etc.
ROUND THE WORLD Tickets issued in connection with all the Principal Mail Lines and Trans-Siberian Railway.
Passengers may Travel by Railway between Ports of Call in Japan free of charge.

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FOR JAPAN PORTS, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, LOS ANGELES, SALINA CRUZ, BALBOA, CALLAO, ARICA, IQUIQUE AND VALPARAISO.
TRANS-ANDAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

For Full Particulars as to Passage and Freight, apply to—

TELEPHONE 2374 and 2375. T. DAIGO, Agent, King's Building.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL LINES.

SERVICE TO AND FROM JAPAN VIA SHANGHAI.
SERVICE TO AND FROM EUROPE.

Ports of call:—Yokohama, Kobe, Shanghai, Hongkong, Haiphong, Tourane, Saigon, Singapore, Colombo, Djibouti, Suez, Port Said, Marseilles.

SPECIAL SUMMER RATES TO JAPAN.

1st Class Return tickets from 1st June, 1917, to 31st October, 1917, and interchangeable only with PENINSULAR and ORIENTAL S. N. Co. for return journey.
FARES: TO KOBE, \$135.00. TO YOKOHAMA, \$150.00.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Return Tickets to Europe available two years.

Return Tickets to Intermediate Ports available six months.

For full particulars regarding sailings, apply to

P. THOMAS, Agent, Queen's Building.

O. S. K.
OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA.

REGULAR SERVICES, PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

North American Line. FOR VICTORIA, SEATTLE AND TACOMA, VIA SHANGHAI, MANILA, NAGASAKI, MOJI, KOBE, AND YOKOHAMA.
(TRANS-PACIFIC).

"MEXICO MARU" ... Leaving June.
"HAWAII MARU" ... Leaving July.

NORTH AMERICAN LINE—This line maintains a regular fortnightly service between Hongkong and Puget Sound ports touching at intermediate ports in Japan. Overland cargo taken on through Bills of Lading to U.S.A. and connections are made at Puget Sound ports with the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE—Every three months the steamer proceeding to Rio de Janeiro, Santos and Buenos Aires, via Singapore, Mauritius, Durban and Cape Town.

AUSTRALIAN LINE—Monthly service between Japan and Adelaide, calling at Auckland, N.Z., Sydney and Melbourne.

BOMBAY LINE—Fortnightly service for Bombay calling at Singapore, Port Swettenham, Penang, and Colombo. At present this line's steamers maintain cargo only.

JAVA LINE—Monthly service for Java ports calling at Manila, Sandakan and Makassar. Booking for passengers and cargo to the ports.

FOR SAILING DATES AND FURTHER PARTICULARS REGARDING PASSENGER OR FREIGHT APPLY AT OFFICE.

FORMOSAN LINE—For Tamsui, Keelung and Anying, Takao, via Swatow and Amoy.

"BOSHU MARU" ... THURSDAY, 21st June at 9 A.M.

"AMAKURA MARU" ... TUESDAY, 26th June, at Noon.

These Formosan Lines will arrive at and depart from the SOON YIP WHARF, near the Harbour Office, and while the steamer is alongside the wharf Telephone No. 78 will be used.
For FURTHER INFORMATION, apply to—

M. HIGUCHI, Manager, No. 1, Queen's Building.

TEL. Nos. 744 and 745.

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